

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

Ring . . .
Bernard Levin sings the praises of the masterly Hall-Soli Bayreuth production . . . of steel
Business News begins a three-part series on how Britain's engineering giants are riding the recovery . . . and confidence
Recession and sensible sobriety normally go together on the fashion scene; the return of glamour proves that things are getting better . . . Off with the dance
Roger Scruton bemoans the passing of quick-quick-slow and its replacement in the palais by a lonely sexual parody . . . On with the mini
Part two of our series on the rise and fall of Biba, symbol of the Swinging Sixties

US 'show of force' criticized

President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico opened talks with President Reagan in La Paz with an appeal for political dialogue and an end to "shows of force" in Central America. He said that traditional US-Mexican friendship would overcome "the many barriers" in relations. *Earlier story, page 6*

Guns charge

A man from the Irish Republic was charged in Le Havre, Normandy, with illegally transporting weapons and ammunition after the police had seized a lorry bound for Basra.

Page 2

Tamil toll

The leader of the main Tamil political party in Sri Lanka said in Delhi that last month's anti-Tamil race riots probably claimed 2,000 lives on the islands.

Tamil pray, page 3

Gandhi briefed, page 4

Gormley better

The condition of Lord Gormley, who suffered a stroke, is continuing to improve at Charing Cross Hospital, London. He even picked a horse race winner, a spokesman said.

Karachi riot

Police used tear gas in Karachi when a crowd of 20,000 people demonstrating against martial law under President Zia ul-Haq was attacked by his supporters.

Page 4

Davey report

Attempts by the police in Coventry to restrain Mr James Davey while questioning him were responsible for his death, an independent report says.

Page 3

Nato fears

The Mediterranean, once very much a Nato lake, is causing the allies concern as resources are stretched and Soviet naval power grows.

Page 4

Pit pressure

The National Coal Board is renewing pressure for the closure of uneconomic pits after reporting an overall loss of £111m in the last financial year.

Page 2

System X test

System X, the British-designed electronic digital telephone exchange, is competing for the £20m Hull City Council contract, which it must win to prove its viability.

Page 13

Prost wins

Alain Prost, of France, in a turbo Renault, won the Australian Grand Prix to lengthen his lead in the formula one motor racing championship.

Page 18

Leader page 11
Letters: On the green belt, from Mr S. Chapman, MP, and Mr R. W. G. Smith; alternative medicine, from Dr R. D. Tonkin and others
Leading articles: Turkey's future; Soviet nationalism; Loch Ness monster
Features, pages 8-10

The new Gaulism threatening Nato; preserving cemeteries; Gerald Kaufman on Labour's leadership battle; Spectrum
Obituary, page 12
Lt-Col T. H. Newey, Rev T. P. Symonds

Home News 2-4 | Events 24
Overseas 4-6 | Law Report 12
Arts 12 | Prem Bonds 24
Arts 7 | Religion 12
Bridge 12 | Science 12
Business 13, 14 | Sport 12-20
Chess 12 | TV & Radio 23
Court 12 | Theatres, etc 22
Crossword 24 | Weather 24
Drama 19 | Wills 12

Lawson heads for cash struggle with Heseltine

By Philip Webster, Political Editor

Mr Nigel Lawson and Mr Michael Heseltine are heading for a confrontation over the rising level of defence spending. Mr Lawson, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, is authoritatively expected to question seriously in his first public spending review the necessity for Britain to extend its commitment to Nato's target of a 3 per cent per year growth in defence expenditure.

The commitment expires in 1983-84, but a decision on whether it should continue in 1984-85 will have to be taken soon. Mr Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, is expected to seek the renewal of the commitment for that year and well beyond.

Mr Lawson, will argue that maintenance of the 3 per cent target will mean that defence would have to take more resources at the expense of areas like health and education.

Mr Heseltine, however, will put up a tough fight, boosted by his success; against Treasury opposition, in getting the Cabinet to back British technology with the £250m order for the new Air-Launched Anti-Radar Missile (ALARM) for the Royal Air Force rather than the American High Speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM), already in production.

Treasury officials have em-

phasized that the 3 per cent Nato figure is only a target which Britain has more virtuous than other countries in meeting. Mr Lawson will point out that since the mid 1970s defence has gone ahead of health and education to become the second largest consumer of public money.

At present it is some £16,000m a year, compared with £35,000m on social security, £14,500m on health and £12,500m on education, and officials point out that factors such as the cost of maintaining a growing population of old people mean that defence spending cannot go on rising proportionately more than social spending.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is seen as a key figure in the forthcoming Cabinet argument. His prede-

cessors, Mr Francis Pym and Lord Carrington, had both previously served as defence secretaries and could be counted on to support the Ministry of Defence in its battles with the Treasury. Sir Geoffrey, as a former Chancellor and architect of the strategy Mr Lawson is maintaining, can be expected to back his successor.

The argument between the Treasury and the Defence Ministry will extend to extra spending requests from defence which form part of the £5,000m that will have to be trimmed from programmes if the Government is to hold public spending for 1984-85 to the planned level of £126,400m.

Talks between Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, and ministers about where savings are to be made have started and will continue through the autumn, leading to a statement in November.

MPs are looking forward to the likely clash between Mr Lawson and Mr Heseltine with keen interest. Mr Heseltine let his close colleagues know that he was furious last month at having to agree, the day after he published his defence White Paper, to a £240m spending cut as part of Mr Lawson's emergency £500m package of cuts. He was said then to have vowed not to let it happen again.

Mr Lawson, left, and Mr Heseltine.

Meanwhile, in Lourdes, the crowds estimated at more than 200,000 had spent the day singing hymns, and praying while they waited for the Pope's arrival. Many hundreds were on crutches or in wheelchairs, invalids who believe in the miracle-working properties of the Lourdes waters.

In his welcome M Mitterrand said he saluted in the papacy "an institution that has marked profoundly all of history" and particularly that of France. The Pope had made his own "the great causes of peace, solidarity and justice."

The Pope, in turn, said the French people - both Christian and non-Christian - stood for "liberty, equality and peace among all the world's peoples."

Children presented the Pope with bouquets of flowers in the papal colours of pale yellow and gold before he and M Mitterrand left by helicopter for a one-hour private meeting at the prefecture of Tarbes, formerly an archbishop's palace.

Meanwhile, in Lourdes, the crowds estimated at more than 200,000 had spent the day singing hymns, and praying while they waited for the Pope's arrival. Many hundreds were on crutches or in wheelchairs, invalids who believe in the miracle-working properties of the Lourdes waters.

But the crowds, the religious fervour, and the flag-bedecked streets and banners failed to mask the tensions.

Up to 4,000 policemen, including paramilitary units, were on duty. Sharpshooters were, on rooftops, and special

Continued on page 6, col 4

6-mile oil slick hits East Coast beaches

Police cleared holiday-makers from some beaches in Essex yesterday when a six-mile oil slick started to come ashore.

Council officials set up an all-night watch to monitor the slick which stretched from Southend to Shoeburyness. It was, they said, the most serious incident of its type for several years.

A Port of London Authority spokesman said it was believed to be fuel oil from the Shell and Mobil refineries on Convey Island.

Temperatures continued to rise yesterday, reaching 82°F in London.

Reports and results, page 18

Date with defiance for Gdansk

From Roger Boyes

Three years ago on August 14 Lech Wałęsa climbed into the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk to address a strike that was to trigger unrest throughout Poland and which eventually led to the birth of Solidarity.

Yesterday, with Solidarity almost buried, the Gdansk shipyard workers marked the anniversary with characteristic defiance. In the yards, a clandestinely printed leaflet called on the Polish authorities to start talks with Mr Wałęsa before August 22, otherwise Polish workers would stage a general strike.

Mr Wałęsa said of currency and gem investigations in progress at the time Mr Nkomo left: "He might pay a little fine. But I think he has his own strategy. He is free to come back and we will not molest him unduly."

Outside the yards 2,000 workers tried unsuccessfully to lay bunches of flowers at the foot of three crosses that commemorate workers shot during unrest in 1970 along the Baltic coast.

Both sides alleged attempted ballot-rigging and intimidation of voters.

Reporters in Ibadan said several other bodies had been

Campaign calm shattered

12 die in Nigeria poll violence

Lagos (Reuter) - Twelve people were killed in eastern Nigeria during voting to elect state governors, according to reports here yesterday.

The violence was worse in the western state of Oyo, and marred a generally peaceful polling period that started on August 6 with the presidential election. Police imposed a dawn-to-dusk curfew there from last night.

At least one person was killed in Ibadan, the state capital, when fighting broke out between supporters of President Shehu Shagari's National Party of Nigeria and those of the Unity Party of Nigeria, which rules the state. Paramilitary police used tear gas to disperse crowds.

Both sides alleged attempted ballot-rigging and intimidation of voters.

Reporters in Ibadan said several other bodies had been

dismissed staff at Cowley

union

Mr Hawley: "No union

witch-hunt".

"moles" at Cowley were revealed to the management by left-wing workers.

On the same programme, Mr Greville Hawley, national automotive group secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union to which the

dismissed staff at Cowley

belong, said that the first

responsibility for recruitment

policy lay with the company.

"We expect them to join the

union, and invariably they do", he said.

It was impossible for the union to identify "notorious troublemakers", he said. "We have to accept who they elected. This is democracy."

There is to be a local T.G.W.U. inquiry into the Cowley developments but Mr Hawley ruled out a "witch-hunt".

Six of the 13 dismissed workers, including three women, have had their appeals rejected by the company. A similar fate appears to be in store for the remaining seven who appeal against dismissal today.

Leftist moles, page 2

Industry on the alert for infiltrators

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

British industry is going on the alert for extreme left-wing trade union infiltrators after the unmasking of 13 alleged Trotskyist "moles" at BL's Cowley motor manufacturing plant.

Personnel managers are being advised to scrutinize very carefully the application forms of men and women seeking jobs, particularly if they subsequently show an interest in becoming shop stewards.

A spokesman for the CBI's Institute of Directors said yesterday, speaking on the BBC Radio programme, *The World This Weekend*, yesterday urged employers to ensure that their employees were "on their side" in securing sensible industrial relations attitudes. It is understood that the Socialist League

"There is already a considerable amount of cooperation at

the union, and invariably they do", he said.

It was impossible for the

union to identify "notorious

troublemakers", he said. "We

have to accept who they

elected. This is democracy."

There is to be a local T.G.W.U. inquiry into the Cowley developments but Mr Hawley ruled out a "witch-hunt".

Six of the 13 dismissed workers, including three women, have had their appeals rejected by the company. A similar fate appears to be in store for the remaining seven who appeal against dismissal today.

Leftist moles, page 2

"moles" at Cowley were revealed to the management by left-wing workers.

On the same programme, Mr Greville Hawley, national automotive group secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union to which the

dismissed staff at Cowley

belong, said that the first

responsibility for recruitment

policy lay with the company.

"We expect them to join the

union, and invariably they do", he said.

It was impossible for the

union to identify "notorious

troublemakers", he said. "We

have to accept who they

elected. This is democracy."

There is to be a local T.G.W.U. inquiry into the Cowley developments but Mr Hawley ruled out a "witch-hunt".

Six of the 13 dismissed workers, including three women, have had their appeals rejected by the company. A similar fate appears to be in store for the remaining seven who appeal against dismissal today.

Leftist moles, page 2

"moles" at Cowley were revealed to the management by left-wing workers.

On the same programme, Mr Greville Hawley, national automotive group secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union to which the

dismissed staff at Cowley

belong, said that the first

responsibility for recruitment

policy lay with the company.

"We expect them to join the

union, and invariably they do", he said.

It was impossible for the

union to identify "notorious

troublemakers", he said. "We

NCB renews pressure for pit closures after losses of £111m

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is renewing pressure for the closure of uneconomic pits after reporting an overall loss of £111m in the last financial year.

Permission for the closure of two pits and two coking works employing a total of 2,500 men is expected after final appeals by the National Union of Miners workers are heard this week.

By the end of the 1983-84 financial year, the board expects to have shut at least 15 collieries, and the only question now in the minds of the industry's management is whether the new chairman, the former British Steel Corporation chief, Mr Ian MacGregor, will demand greater acceleration of the closure programme.

A final appeal will be heard in London tomorrow over the fate of Cardowan, the last pit in Lanarkshire, which employs about 100 men. Two of the mine's three working faces have

been closed and the third is said to be very thin coal.

More than 300 of the older men there have volunteered for redundancy payments and about 70 have transferred to other Scottish pits. The board regards Cardowan as a hopeless case.

A second appeal tomorrow is over the fate of Brynallt pit near Swansea in West Glamorgan. It employs 730 men and nearly £5m was spent on a modernization scheme in 1957.

The board admits that it has ample reserves, but argues that it should close because the Central Electricity Generating Board is closing Carmarthen Bay power station, which takes most of the colliery's output.

On Thursday there will be similar appeals against the closure of collieries at Coedely in south Wales and Fishguard in Pembrokeshire, which employ between them about 800 men.

Group to help child gamblers

Gamblers Anonymous is to set up a junior branch for children addicted to playing gaming machines. The decision was made yesterday after the organization was told that there had been an "explosion" over the past 12 months in the number of youngsters hooked on gaming machines.

The conference also gave the go-ahead for a parents' branch of the sister organization, Gam Anon, which helps the relatives of gamblers.

Delegates decided to issue a new teaching pack for schools warning of the dangers of gaming machines and they also told parents to look out for signs that children were gambling, such as a constant need for money, the disappearance of valuable items from the house and unsociable behaviour.

The organization said: "We have had hundreds of calls for help from parents who are worried their children have become addicted to these machines."

Murdered man found near M6

A murder inquiry was launched yesterday after a body was found in a country near Holme, Cumbria.

The victim, a man aged between 30 and 35, had been battered to death and trussed up in a sleeping bag with plastic bags over his head and feet. The Police believe the man could have been murdered anywhere in the country and dumped at the spot, which is near the M6. He is described as 5ft 11in tall, weighing 11 stone, with light brown hair. He was wearing dark brown trousers, commando type boots and a check shirt.

Scrubland fires hit Scotland

Tayside scrub fire brigade was last night fighting to control two large scrubland fires between Aberfeldy and Perth.

A blaze in the Amlaire area had closed a stretch of the A826 road for two days, and was advancing on a 13-mile front, destroying more than 30 square miles of deep heather.

At Bridge of Cally another fire was threatening two large forest and had destroyed 13 square miles of scrubland.

Denning praises landscape idea

A council which has been in dispute with Lord Denning, the former Master of the Rolls, about a wall he had built, has suggested it should come down and that the area should be landscaped.

Lord Denning built the wall around part of his home which is near Whitchurch Town Hall in Hampshire. He said Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council's suggestion was a good idea.

Fires charge

A man is to appear in court in Manchester today in connection with fires at two nightclubs, a furniture store, a bank and a warehouse in the city centre on Saturday.

Few apply for youth training places

By Our Labour Editor

School-leavers evidently are showing less than overwhelming interest in the Government's £1,000m Youth Training Scheme, which is due to come into operation in less than a month's time. Fewer than one in 20 of the 460,000 available places had been filled at the last count.

The Manpower Services Commission, which is implementing the ambitious programme designed to give every young person training and work experience, has arranged 98 per cent of the target places with employers.

But by the end of June, the take-up was only 21,679. The commission says that the scheme is not yet in full swing and young people would not decide until the end of the summer holidays whether they would be going into employment, further education or YTS.

School-leavers opting for a YTS place will get an allowance of £25 a week from the Government, while employers will receive a subsidy of £1,850 a year. TUC leaders will urge Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, later this week to increase the allowance to £26.50 a week. Private managing agents

helping to operate the scheme are already claiming it is a success. Trans Promotions, of Guildford, reported yesterday that it had placed 100 young people with firms in Hampshire, Surrey and Sussex. It said that 70 of the school-leavers had been offered permanent jobs by the end of the year.

The commission rejected suggestions that the scheme had been under-publicized. The commission has spent more than £1.5m on national and regional advertising. Young people had also been told about the opportunities by the schools careers officers and further information was available at Job Centres.

The scheme guarantees school-leavers a foundation year of training, education and work experience, including a minimum of 13 weeks off-the-job education and training. Although it has the official blessing of the TUC.

Tebbit is tipped as chairman

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Norman Tebbit is being increasingly talked of as a possible successor as party chairman to Mr Cecil Parkinson, who is expected to step down after the Tory conference in the autumn.

Mr Tebbit, who is believed by MPs to be Mrs Margaret Thatcher's favourite, is still expected to remain Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr Parkinson succeeded Lord Thorneycroft as chairman in September, 1981. He was rewarded for the key role he played in creating an election-winning machine with the post of Secretary of State for Trade and Industry in the post-election Cabinet reshuffle.

It was always expected that he would serve for two years, like his predecessors. (Although Lord Thorneycroft held the post from 1975 to 1981.)

Other candidates for the chairmanship are believed to be Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, and Mr Ian Gow, Mrs Thatcher's parliamentary private secretary during the last Parliament, who became Minister for Housing and Construction after the election.

Mr Michael Spicer, the deputy chairman, is not out of the running, but the fact that he is little known outside Westminster and has no ministerial experience might count against him. Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, is said to be a good outside bet.

However, some MPs believe that rather than appointing Mr Tebbit now, Mrs Thatcher might prefer to appoint another candidate for the next two or three years and then bring him in to prepare for the next general election.

The chairman before Lord Thorneycroft were Lord Whitelaw, Lord Carrington, Mr Peter Thomas and Lord Barber.

INTERPRETERS' SCHOOL ZURICH

THE DOZ IS A STATE-RECOGNIZED INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

SCHEUCHZERSTR. 64, CH-8008 ZURICH, TEL. 01/352833

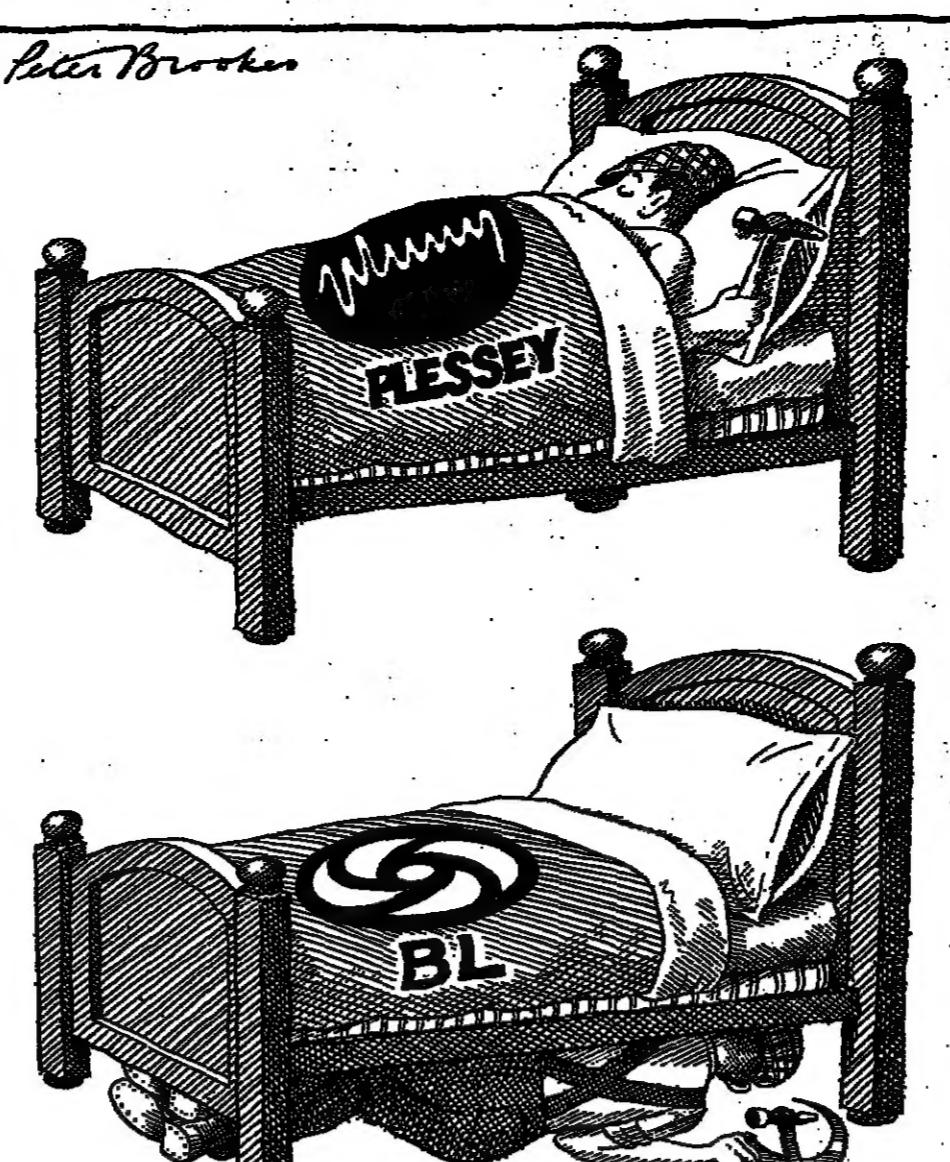
Translators and Interpreters

A comprehensive course to degree standard provides training for both professions. "A" levels required. Direct entry. Other applicants are prepared for the entrance examination in a special one-year preparatory course.

The staff is composed of 50 graduates from 12 countries, and 80 students attend preparatory classes. Diploma examinations are given in 12 languages under the aegis of the Zurich Education Authority. Term starts in March and October.

Monster from the deep: This 48-ton bronze propeller has been raised from the wreck of HMS Hampshire. But the Ministry of Defence says it must be returned to its underwater grave off the Orkney Islands.

The propeller and shaft, with a scrap value of £45,000 are being held with other relics from the ship by the receiver



Infiltration of industry

Leftist moles 'active for years'

By John Witherow

The planting of far leftists in key industries to infiltrate trade unions and foment unrest has been going on for many years, according to a former Trotskyist leader.

Mr Roger Rosewell, one-time industrial organizer for the Socialist Workers Party who is now a Social Democrat, wrote a pamphlet last year, *Dealing With The Marxist Threat To Industry*.

In it he said: "Sometimes ex-students are told to apply for jobs in selected companies — car factories have always been a prime target for this kind of infiltration. On other occasions foremen are used to give jobs to party members."

His experience was reinforced by a former leader of the International Marxist Group, which has reformed as

the Socialist League and is said to be responsible for encouraging 13 of its members to falsify job applications to BL's Cowley plant.

He said yesterday that the IMG had several members at Cowley during the 1970s, although they had been recruited internally rather than planted.

The IMG emerged in the

heady days of the 1960s as a

small, tightly-knit revolutionaries.

The IMG, which was then

led by Tariq Ali, continued to

build up a following through

the 1970s in universities and

polytechnics at the expense

of the Communist Party.

It had fewer than a thousand members, but the message was spread through revolution

infiltration of the Labour Party. They believe change can only come through revolution

French charge three after arms find

By Roger Beardwood

A man from the Irish Republic was charged in Le Havre, Normandy, yesterday of returning to the medicine of the Poor Law, after reports that patients are being nursed and treated in corridors at a leading teaching hospital.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, a candidate for Labour's deputy leadership, called for a statement by Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Service, on allegations in *The Sunday Times* yesterday about the Royal Liverpool Hospital.

The newspaper quoted the report of an internal working party which said that patients were frequently looked after for long periods on trolleys in corridors in the hospital's accident and emergency department. Other emergency patients were being turned away because of lack of beds, the report said.

Consultants often sent "scouts" round the wards to find vacant beds for new patients, the newspaper said.

The local community health council had claimed that some inpatients were moved into chairs while their beds were used for day-surgery cases.

Mrs Dunwoody said: "I understand that the local health authority is at present engaged in a £6,700,000 package of cuts in the Liverpool district which will even further increase the pressure on beds this hard-pressed area."

Superglasses have given the

Three die in plastic tent blaze

By Roger Beardwood

A mother and her two

children were killed and two

sisters were seriously burnt in a

holiday camping fire in Co

Durham yesterday. Mrs Norma

Johnson, aged 23, a divorcee

and her daughter Tracy, aged

five, died in their blazing tent at

Winton Castle leisure park, three miles from their home in Blyth Avenue, St Helens, Merseyside.

Both men were known to the Royal Ulster Constabulary and

had been living across the

border in Dundalk for some

time.

The men who died when an

INLA ambush in a security

check point in Dungannon went

wrong were James Mallon, aged

27, from Keady, Co Armagh, and Brendan Convery, aged 25, from Maghera, Co Londonderry.

French police seized what

one source described as "a

veritable arsenal" of arms,

ammunition and explosives

hidden in a lorry that was

waiting for a ferry to Le

Havre in the Irish Republic.

The haul included 28 han-

drills, 12,000 rounds of ammu-

nition, 100 magazines for

Kalashnikov rifles, 22lb of

explosives, 150 detonators, 50

yards of fuse and some gren-

ades.

All were hidden in a fuel tank

in a Volvo lorry, reported

to have been carrying 26 tons of

electro-mechanical components

and assemblies addressed to a

firm in Northern Ireland.

There was speculation that

Mr Dominic McGlinchey, once

believed to be the most wanted

man in Ireland, may have been

involved in the incident.

A motor mechanic, aged 29,

from Londonderry, has been

on the run since he jumped bail

in the republic last year and is

wanted by detectives on both

sides of the border.

Superglasses have given the

mother and her two

children a

fatal blow.

Experts

Police arm grip blamed for man's death in struggle with officers

By a Staff Reporter

Police attempts to restrain Mr James Davey during questioning were responsible for his death after a struggle at a Coventry police station, according to an independent report on the incident.

Dr Ernest Milford Ward, of Leicester, a retired pathologist, states that the arm grip officers used to overcome Mr Davey's struggles had been banned in the United States and should not have been used in Britain. But he also says that the police were "darned unlucky" that their actions ended in Mr Davey's death.

Mr Davey, aged 40, collapsed on March 11 when the police, who said they thought he was about to head-butt them, fell on him with one officer holding him round the throat. His heart stopped during the struggle, and he was taken to Coventry and Warwick Hospital where he was put on a life-support system, but doctors declared him clinically dead and the system was switched off after 11 days.

Mr Davey had been held in custody for 17 hours while the police tried to persuade him to go to London to answer questions about the shooting of Mr Patrick O'Nione outside a dockland wine bar.

Dr Milford Ward, who examined Mr Davey's body on April 17 and spoke to Coventry



Mr. James Davey: 'Highly volatile'.

policeman then fell on top of him.

"According to my information, he could have got brain damage from that injury because of the anoxia [lack of oxygen]. This grip has been banned by the American police because it is so dangerous, and it should be banned here."

A report on Mr. Davey's death was compiled by Mr. Charles Horn, Assistant Chief Constable (Crime) of Greater Manchester Police, and sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions, who is considering whether charges should be brought against police officers. Dr Milford Ward said he would not recommend such action.

When the struggle took place, a policeman grabbed him from behind, put his left arm around his neck with his left hand on his right shoulder. In order to restrain him, he pulled him back on his knee and Davey then fell forward.

police about the struggle, said yesterday that Mr. Davey had died because of the excited state he was in. "This chap was grossly over-excited, had been chain smoking and was in a highly volatile state."

When the struggle took place, a policeman grabbed him from behind, put his left arm around his neck with his left hand on his right shoulder. In order to restrain him, he pulled him back on his knee and Davey then fell forward.

The inquest on Mr. Davey stands adjourned.

Boy, 9, has marrow transplant

A boy aged nine who has leukaemia was in a satisfactory condition in a London hospital yesterday after a seven-hour bone marrow transfusion.

Robert Allen received the marrow from the hip bone of his brother David, aged 16, in an operation on Saturday night at the Westminster Children's Hospital.

His parents travelled from the family home in Withybed Lane, Inkberrow, near Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, to be at his bedside.

The disease was diagnosed when Robert was 18 months old. He has twice undergone lengthy periods of drug treatment but each time suffered a relapse.

Doctors had said that his



Robert Allen with his brother David.

long-term chances of survival were low without the marrow transplant, which now gives him a 50 per cent chance.

The hospital said yesterday: "The operation went very smoothly and Robert is quite satisfactory. But it will be at least two weeks before we have any definite indication of whether the operation has been completely successful."

All members of the family underwent tests to see who would be most suitable for the transfusion.

Death Row wife's appeal for life

By Richard Evans

A British woman sentenced to hang in South Africa for the murder of her husband will have her appeal against conviction and sentence heard tomorrow, when attempts will probably be made to introduce new evidence.

Maureen Smith, aged 39, will remain in her Death Row cell in Pretoria's maximum security jail while five Appeal Court judges consider her case in Bloemfontein, 250 miles away.

The hearing is expected to last two days and the result should be announced within a week. A British consul official is expected to attend the appeal.

Mrs Smith, born in east London, emigrated to South Africa in 1975 shortly after marrying her third husband, Mr Roger Smith, in Brentwood, Essex. Mr Smith, a quantity surveyor, was stabbed to death in the back garden of their Johannesburg home last July.

Mrs Smith was sentenced to death after the court was told that she and other members of her family had spent months plotting her husband's death because he refused to give her a divorce.

Mrs Smith's chauffeur, Jack Ramogale, and David Minguni, who killed Mr Smith, were also sentenced to hang.

Ramogale, aged 25, was said to have been offered 500 rand (£275) by Mrs Smith to find a killer, and Minguni,

TV-am viewers top million mark

By Kenneth Gosling

Roland Rat has been nibbling away at the BBC breakfast television viewing figures giving TV-am, the commercial company, a lead over the corporation for the first time since the two joined battle six months ago.

As well as TV-am's popular cartoon character which boasts its ratings to more than a million at 9am every weekday, against the BBC's best of 900,000 and worst, on Mondays of 400,000, Diana Dors's weekly slimming classes just before 9am on Fridays have also broken the million-viewer barrier. At earlier times on weekdays the BBC still stays ahead, although it admitted 400,000.

Nevertheless, TV-am has put on 700,000 viewers in a fortnight. Figures released by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board for the week ended August 7 show that the TV-am audience was never less than 600,000 while on one occasion, 9am on Monday that week, the BBC had only 400,000.

There are an estimated

Breakfast viewing figures, week ending August 7, broken down in 15-minute segments:

Monday	BBC		TV-am		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
	TV	am	TV	am	TV	am	TV	am	TV	am
8 am	1m	.7m	1m	.8m	1.2m	.9m	1.2m	.8m	1m	.7m
8.15	1m	.7m	1m	.8m	1.2m	.9m	1.2m	.8m	1m	.7m
8.30	1m	.7m	1.1m	1m	1.2m	1m	1.2m	1m	1m	.7m
8.45	1m	.8m	1.1m	1m	1.2m	1m	1.2m	1m	1m	.7m
9 am	.4m	1.1m	.5m	1.4m	.6m	1.2m	.5m	1.3m	.6m	1.2m

Survey scheme launched to help flat-buyers

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

A new deal for flat buyers is shared entrances and other launched today. It aims to give common parts such as stairs a prompt and economical way. The report will also cover survey of a flat and professional such as central services, like heating and water supply, advice on its value.

The Flat Buyers' Report and Valuation Scheme is being established by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. It follows the institution's House Buyers' Report and Valuation Scheme launched two years ago.

Under the new scheme, buyers will be able to receive an easily understood report on the state of repair of the flat and other parts of the building in which some owners may share responsibility for the flat itself.

The report will apply to both converted flats and those in purpose-built blocks. Apart from examining the roof of the building, where accessible, chartered surveyors will inspect

The cost of the service, which will include a market valuation, will vary according to the age, size, condition and price of the property. As with any other type of survey, it will probably be useful for buyers to shop around among chartered surveyors.

Robert Allen with his brother David.

long-term chances of survival were low without the marrow transplant, which now gives him a 50 per cent chance.

The hospital said yesterday: "The operation went very smoothly and Robert is quite satisfactory. But it will be at least two weeks before we have any definite indication of whether the operation has been completely successful."

All members of the family underwent tests to see who would be most suitable for the transfusion.

Death Row wife's appeal for life



Maureen Smith: 'New evidence'.

aged 35, was promised 10,000 rand (£5,500) for the killing. Their appeals against sentence will also be heard tomorrow.

Mrs Smith, who has spent 265 days in prison awaiting tomorrow's appeal, will be represented by Mr Douglas Shaw, QC, one of South Africa's leading lawyers. He is likely to seek leave to introduce new evidence from statements made in London by Mrs Smith's father, Mr Harry Mullucks.

It was alleged during the trial that Mr Mullucks, an East Ham insurance assessor, had suggested sending "heavies" from England to kill Mr Smith. Mr Mullucks, aged 71, has made sworn affidavits detailing his knowledge and involvement in events prior to Mr Smith's death.

Mrs Smith's chauffeur, Jack Ramogale, and David Minguni, who killed Mr Smith, were also sentenced to hang.

Ramogale, aged 25, was said to have been offered 500 rand (£275) by Mrs Smith to find a killer, and Minguni,



London Tamils pray for families in Sri Lanka

Tamils prayed and fasted at the Britannia Hindu Temple in Highgate Hill, north London, yesterday for the welfare of Tamils in Sri Lanka after the recent racial riots in the island. The half-day fast was also to raise money for the 130,000 refugees who fled their homes in the riots in which the official death toll is put at 350 and in which 20,000 Tamil businesses were attacked or destroyed (Nicholas Timmins writes).

In Britain, many have prospered. The temple is in the middle of a £200,000 conversion programme with money raised in the Tamil community. Originally a church, the building was for many years a synagogue until it was burnt out in the 1970s. With much of the local Jewish community having moved away, the building was taken over by the Tamils and decoration is to start soon.

(Photographs: Tony Weaver.)

Leaders meet, page 4

Animal gift by Herriot character

Mrs Marjorie Warner, who became one of the writer James Herriot's favourite characters, left most of her £90,270 estate to Help The Aged and other charities for the old and needy. Miss Warner, who was a model for his character Mrs Pumphrey, also left £500 each to the Blue Cross Animal Hospital and the Performing Animals Defence League.

Her Pekinese dog Trick Woo also inspired a character in Mr Herriot's books, which were later made into the television series *All Creatures Great and Small*.

Miss Warner lived in Sowerby, near Thirsk, North Yorkshire, where Mr Herriot was a veterinary surgeon for many years. Then she moved to Marine Parade, Saltburn, Cleveland, where she died in May, aged 86.

Her funeral in Sowerby was attended by Mr Herriot. Miss Warner, who enjoyed horseracing and had a 10p bet every day, also left £100 to the Injured Jockeys Fund.

Other Wills, page 12

Tapes held in search for wife

Detectives searching for Mrs Diane Jones are retaining some cassette tapes taken from her home in Essex. But Det Supt Michael Ainsley, who is leading the hunt, refused to say if the tapes had yielded any clues to her disappearance.

Officers have been monitoring more than 120 cassettes, most of them prerecorded

Mrs Jones and it has been suggested that her husband, Dr Robert Jones, recorded some of the conversations.

Dr Jones is expected to be interviewed again by detectives.

The investigation began 12 days ago when Dr Jones reported that his wife had been missing since July 23.

18.00 HRS
31 AUGUST '83

ARE YOU WORKING TO MEET THIS DEADLINE?

IF YOU ARE APPLYING FOR AN INTERIM CABLE FRANCHISE
- YOU CERTAINLY ARE.

GEC-Jerrold is the single most experienced source of network know-how and state-of-the-art equipment for cable operators.

GEC-Jerrold is the joint venture company formed by GEC-McMichael and Jerrold International of General Instrument to combine the best of British and US technology to help develop broadband communications systems in Britain and across the world.

GEC-Jerrold offers:

- Turnkey systems for all network topographies providing progressive enhancement for interactive facilities.
- The world's largest range of cable network equipment proven in service across the USA, Britain and Europe.
- Free technical advice on any aspect of the provision of cable systems.

GEC-Jerrold has a record that speaks for itself:

GEC-Jerrold is developing, by contract with British Telecom, the baseband switch for the BT advanced technology cable system.

GEC-Jerrold will have available a fully interactive mini-hub system by the time installations are being made.

GEC-Jerrold has a two-way addressable set-top converter 'Starcom V' with the features that operators want - programme security, parental locking and interactive subscriber participation for advanced future applications such as polling, mail order and electronic banking.

GEC-Jerrold - shouldn't they be helping you meet the deadline? Call the technical hot line - 0753 821673.

SEC JERROLD

CALL THE TECHNICAL HOT LINE
0753-821673

GEC-Jerrold Limited, 642-543 Ajax Avenue, Slough SL1 4BG. Telephone: 0753 821673. Telex: 849212.

Heatwave kills hundreds of birds

By A Staff Reporter

The hot weather has killed many water-based birds in several parts of Britain. The sun and the lack of rain have caused the spread of botulism, which attacks their nervous systems.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said yesterday that it had been a very bad year for some birds. Last week more than 100 wildfowl at the Attenborough Nature Reserve, Nottingham, became the latest casualties of Britain's hottest summer since 1976.

Similar incidents have been reported by the Society in Norfolk and in Regent's Park, central London. On the boating lake in Regent's Park about 200 ducks and swans have died and in Norfolk about 130 birds, including gulls, mallards, geese and coots have perished.

Mr Tim Stowe of the society explained that botulism causes paralysis which affects the birds' wings, necks and legs and they waste away through their inability to feed and water.

He said that the affected birds are those which live in normally wet areas with fairly dense vegetation. They become breeding grounds for botulism when the water table is lowered.

The Thames estuary, Mersey estuary, Firth of Forth and parts of Norfolk, where shallow water can be found close to effluent pipes and rubbish tips, are

Detection and treatment of alcoholic doctors 'inadequate'

by Joanna Lyall

Procedures for identifying and treating doctors who are alcoholic, mentally ill or addicted to drugs are inadequate and represent only a "last ditch effort for a man who has gone overboard", according to a member of the General Medical Council's health committee.

"If the profession wishes to prevent disasters from occurring, clearly a means has to be found to deal with these problems earlier than we do at present", Dr Anthony Alibone says.

Commenting on the council's system for sick doctors in the *Journal of the Society of Administrators of Family Practitioner Services*, Dr Alibone, a general practitioner in Norfolk, says that the procedures help only "a tiny if tragic section of the profession". More local initiatives are needed for earlier detection of sickness among doctors, he says.

In August 1980 the GMC established a health committee and inaugurated a system designed to protect the public by providing early detection of sick doctors in a supportive rather than punitive atmosphere.

Previously doctors impaired by alcoholism, drug addiction or mental illness came to the council's attention only when they appeared before the disciplinary committee when they were liable to be suspended from practice or struck off the register.

The present system allows for sick doctors to have their fitness to practice assessed outside the disciplinary machinery of the GMC. Cases are considered by a "scrubber" who may ask the doctor to undergo a medical examination and then perhaps accept some limitations, such as not prescribing certain drugs or not working alone. If the examiner's recommendations are rejected, the doctor is referred to the health committee which can suspend him for a maximum of 12 months. Started, 142 doctors have been

Woman 'hit by police' to get cash

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

Police are believed to have offered "substantial" compensation to a great grandmother who was allegedly beaten by a constable in March.

Mrs Harriet Mellor, aged 73, says she has accepted a four-figure out-of-court settlement from Merseyside Police after an officer allegedly smashed her front door, then punched and slapped her face before forcing her into a Panda car.

The officer was one of two who were looking for her daughter. Mrs Mellor says she was held in a police station for half an hour before being allowed hospital treatment for cuts and bruises.

Mrs Mellor of Mason Street, Edge Hill, Liverpool, said yesterday that she was delighted that the matter had been resolved. "It was a terrifying ordeal and I am glad it is now all over. The money is some consolation, but it is not everything."

Solicitors acting for Mrs Mellor have filed a formal complaint against the two officers, both believed to be aged 22 and based at Wavertree Road police station, Liverpool.

Merseyside Police said: "We are investigating a complaint against two police officers".

Daily Mail is censured again on Ripper case

The Press Council censured the *Daily Mail* today for suppressing facts during its inquiry into press conduct in the case of the Yorkshire Ripper, Peter Sutcliffe.

Its finding was: "In its general report on press conduct in the Sutcliffe case, the Press Council upheld a complaint by Mrs Doreen Hill that the *Daily Mail* broke the council's declaration about payments to potential witnesses by making a contract to pay £5,000 to Mr John Sutcliffe, who could reasonably have been expected to have been called as a witness at his son's trial for murder".

The Press Council reopened its inquiry after further information became available after its main report was published in February. The council said that then it had been hampered in considering complaints by Mrs Doreen Hill whose daughter Jacqueline was the last of the 13 murder victims, by the *Daily Mail* failing to disclose relevant material.

The council said that there had been nothing wrong in the *Daily Mail* having arranged accommodation for Mr John Sutcliffe and his daughters. There was a point at which accommodation and entertainment people on a lavish scale would breach the declaration. But in this instance that was not the case.

The *Daily Mail*, however, did not disclose that Mr Sutcliffe

Russians adamant over boy 'defector'

From Christopher Thomas Washington

The Soviet Embassy in Washington remained adamant over the weekend that it would not allow US officials to interview a Russian teenager who apparently wants to defect.

The diplomatic rumpus intensified rapidly as FBI and Secret Service agents positioned themselves ostensibly outside the Soviet embassy. Agents were also stationed outside a Russian residential compound in north-west Washington, a collection of yellow brick buildings surrounded by a fence and controlled by an electronic gate.

As cars passed in and out agents looked into back seats and were particularly interested in unmarked vans with heavily tinted windows that frequently passed to and fro.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) ordered all airlines not to allow the boy on board. "We have taken every step that we can to prevent the boy from leaving the country", it said.

Diplomatic tension was heightened when FBI agents approached the teenage son of a Soviet journalist at Dulles Airport Washington, believing that he might be Andrei Berezikov, aged 16 son of the first secretary at the Soviet embassy.

Last Thursday the *New York Times* and the White House received a letter purporting to be signed by the boy. The letter to the newspaper said: "I hate my country and its rules and I love your country".

According to the Russians, the agents who approached the Soviet journalist's son urged the boy not to leave. It was only when he convinced them that his only wish was to return to the Soviet Union that was permitted to proceed. The Soviet Embassy said a "provocation campaign" was being waged against Soviet representatives in Washington.

Later Mr Victor Isakov, a high-ranking Soviet Embassy official appeared on television and accused the Americans of a "gross violation of international law" saying that such an attitude "could bring negative consequences for all the sides".

The Berezikov family has been in Washington for the summer, and was due to be repatriated within a month. They have been living in a suburban block of flats in Maryland, but have not been home since the affair began.

The examination under hypnosis of a lorry driver who may have seen Caroline Hogg being driven out of Scotland by her murderer was moderately successful, the police said yesterday.

Mr John Flinn, from Edinburgh, was returning from holiday when his car was almost involved in a collision with a pale blue Cortina five miles north of Coldstream on the A697 on the evening of July 8, an hour and a half after Caroline, aged five was last seen on the Promenade near her home in Portobello, Edinburgh.

Mr Flinn was hypnotized on Saturday under conditions laid down by the Crown Office.

Chief Inspector David Garbutt, of Lothian and Borders police, said yesterday that Mr Flinn had information about the Cortina.

The search for the killer has spread to Italy. Witnesses had spoken of a "foreign looking woman" taking films.

The names and addresses of a group of Italians who stayed in Edinburgh that night were obtained from a hotel register. The Italian police have traced the tourists and the murder squad is now waiting for seven cine films and one video film to arrive.

Solicitors acting for Mrs Mellor have filed a formal complaint against the two officers, both believed to be aged 22 and based at Wavertree Road police station, Liverpool.

Merseyside Police said: "We are investigating a complaint against two police officers".

The Press Council censured the *Daily Mail* today for suppressing facts during its inquiry into press conduct in the case of the Yorkshire Ripper, Peter Sutcliffe.

Its finding was: "In its general report on press conduct in the Sutcliffe case, the Press Council upheld a complaint by Mrs Doreen Hill that the *Daily Mail* broke the council's declaration about payments to potential witnesses by making a contract to pay £5,000 to Mr John Sutcliffe, who could reasonably have been expected to have been called as a witness at his son's trial for murder".

The Press Council reopened its inquiry after further information became available after its main report was published in February. The council said that then it had been hampered in considering complaints by Mrs Doreen Hill whose daughter Jacqueline was the last of the 13 murder victims, by the *Daily Mail* failing to disclose relevant material.

The council said that there had been nothing wrong in the *Daily Mail* having arranged accommodation for Mr John Sutcliffe and his daughters. There was a point at which accommodation and entertainment people on a lavish scale would breach the declaration. But in this instance that was not the case.

The *Daily Mail*, however, did not disclose that Mr Sutcliffe

Moi assures Asians of a place in Kenya

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

President Moi assured Asians and other minorities yesterday that Kenya would remain a plural society. He called on the country's large Asian business community to ignore "prophecy of doom" who discouraged investment by suggesting that Kenya was politically unstable and economically mismanaged.

More than 1,000 Asians, including many prominent business and professional men and women, called on President Moi at his home at Kabarak, 200 miles north-west of here, to declare their loyalty and their support for his policies. He presented membership certif-

cates for the ruling Kenya African National Union to 900 of them.

There are about 80,000 Asians in Kenya. The community has played a leading role in business, industry and commerce, as well as in the professions. Its confidence suffered when many Asian businesses and homes were looted during last year's attempted coup, but much of the lost confidence has returned with Kenya's quick recovery.

Yesterday's demonstration was by the largest group yet to call on President Moi at his home. The gathering had

THE TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 15 1983

Mediterranean forces stretched

Anxiety grows in the allies' lake

NATO's SOUTHERN FLANK

Part 1

In the first of a two-part series on NATO's responsibilities in the Mediterranean, RODNEY COWTON, Defence Correspondent, examines the balance of naval power.

It is part of today's conventional wisdom that if there should ever be another European war it would be unlikely to begin with a frontal assault through Germany. It would be more likely to arise out of a localized conflict outside the European heartlands which, once out of control, would draw in the superpowers.

The diplomatic rumpus intensified rapidly as FBI and Secret Service agents positioned themselves ostensibly outside the Soviet embassy. Agents were also stationed outside a Russian residential compound in north-west Washington, a collection of yellow brick buildings surrounded by a fence and controlled by an electronic gate.

As cars passed in and out agents looked into back seats and were particularly interested in unmarked vans with heavily tinted windows that frequently passed to and fro.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) ordered all airlines not to allow the boy on board. "We have taken every step that we can to prevent the boy from leaving the country", it said.

Diplomatic tension was heightened when FBI agents approached the teenage son of a Soviet journalist at Dulles Airport Washington, believing that he might be Andrei Berezikov, aged 16 son of the first secretary at the Soviet embassy.

Last Thursday the *New York Times* and the White House received a letter purporting to be signed by the boy. The letter to the newspaper said: "I hate my country and its rules and I love your country".

According to the Russians, the agents who approached the Soviet journalist's son urged the boy not to leave. It was only when he convinced them that his only wish was to return to the Soviet Union that was permitted to proceed. The Soviet Embassy said a "provocation campaign" was being waged against Soviet representatives in Washington.

Later Mr Victor Isakov, a high-ranking Soviet Embassy official appeared on television and accused the Americans of a "gross violation of international law" saying that such an attitude "could bring negative consequences for all the sides".

The Berezikov family has been in Washington for the summer, and was due to be repatriated within a month. They have been living in a suburban block of flats in Maryland, but have not been home since the affair began.

The examination under hypnosis of a lorry driver who may have seen Caroline Hogg being driven out of Scotland by her murderer was moderately successful, the police said yesterday.

Mr John Flinn, from Edinburgh, was returning from holiday when his car was almost involved in a collision with a pale blue Cortina five miles north of Coldstream on the A697 on the evening of July 8, an hour and a half after Caroline, aged five was last seen on the Promenade near her home in Portobello, Edinburgh.

Mr Flinn was hypnotized on Saturday under conditions laid down by the Crown Office.

Chief Inspector David Garbutt, of Lothian and Borders police, said yesterday that Mr Flinn had information about the Cortina.

The search for the killer has spread to Italy. Witnesses had spoken of a "foreign looking woman" taking films.

The names and addresses of a group of Italians who stayed in Edinburgh that night were obtained from a hotel register. The Italian police have traced the tourists and the murder squad is now waiting for seven cine films and one video film to arrive.

Solicitors acting for Mrs Mellor have filed a formal complaint against the two officers, both believed to be aged 22 and based at Wavertree Road police station, Liverpool.

Merseyside Police said: "We are investigating a complaint against two police officers".

The Press Council censured the *Daily Mail* today for suppressing facts during its inquiry into press conduct in the case of the Yorkshire Ripper, Peter Sutcliffe.

Its finding was: "In its general report on press conduct in the Sutcliffe case, the Press Council upheld a complaint by Mrs Doreen Hill that the *Daily Mail* broke the council's declaration about payments to potential witnesses by making a contract to pay £5,000 to Mr John Sutcliffe, who could reasonably have been expected to have been called as a witness at his son's trial for murder".

The Press Council reopened its inquiry after further information became available after its main report was published in February. The council said that then it had been hampered in considering complaints by Mrs Doreen Hill whose daughter Jacqueline was the last of the 13 murder victims, by the *Daily Mail* failing to disclose relevant material.

The council said that there had been nothing wrong in the *Daily Mail* having arranged accommodation for Mr John Sutcliffe and his daughters. There was a point at which accommodation and entertainment people on a lavish scale would breach the declaration. But in this instance that was not the case.

The *Daily Mail*, however, did not disclose that Mr Sutcliffe



substantial increase in its naval presence. One analyst estimates the Soviet presence in 1984 at 5,000 ship-days, whereas in the mid-1970s during the period of tension around the Yom Kippur War this had increased to 20,000 ship-days a year.

The United States still puts on a show of strength from time to time with three or even four aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, but much of the time there is only one carrier.

NATO's southern commanders miss few opportunities to complain about the inadequacy of British efforts in the western Mediterranean, and particularly at Gibraltar. The underlying thought is that so long as Spain's commitment to NATO remains hesitant, Britain should accept responsibility for the defence of the Gibraltar straits, and in the absence of a permanently assigned flotilla, the shore-based defences on Gibraltar need to be beefed up.

Although the British Government's public position is that it is satisfied with the forces assigned to Gibraltar, other British sources readily

acknowledge that Britain is failing to achieve its NATO force targets in that area.

Much of the concern derives from the fact that the Mediterranean remains one of the world's key commercial arteries.

Because the Mediterranean is a relatively small, almost land-locked sea, it contains a large number of narrow passages which would be susceptible to blockading, and most of which would have to be kept open in times of war. These choke-points range from the Suez Canal in the east to Gibraltar in the west with, midway, narrow waters around Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily and Malta.

Afterwards a number of arrests were made, including Mr Abid Zubair, the acting governor of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

In Muree Road, Rawalpindi, a vast procession of auto-rickshaws, the characteristic three-wheeled scooty-taxis of the subcontinent, tramped through the town, flinting bunting, Pakistani flags and pictures of General Zia and the great leader of Pakistan, Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

Loitering in every street corner, lads clinging to rickshaws, were groups of shirt-stripped police, watchful in case the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy tried anything.

Despite this and other evidence of popular support for the President's proposals for constitutional change, plans have been the subject of some thoughtful criticism.

Even the newspapers, which when it comes to criticism of the regime are usually tactful to the point of subservience, have been expressing some doubts, while enthusiastically endorsing those aspects they like.

The Karachi morning paper *Down*, for example, suggests that strengthening the hand of the President is vehemently against the Prime Minister is not necessarily in the best interest of the country.

It also indicates that it would be much better if the constitutional changes were not simply imposed by President Zia, but discussed with the political parties and agreed upon first. The parties themselves have made it plain that they mostly disapprove of what the President is proposing.

All this was water off a duck's back as far as the President was concerned. He greeted independence Day at the presidency here, which looks as though it might have been built from icing sugar, with a flag-raising ceremony. A children's choir, rows of diplomats, senior civil servants and more major-generals than you could shake a swagger stick at, grilling in the morning sun.

Later he said that he did not see the need to hold elections right away, knowing that his policies were popular with the mass of the people.

"This is not conjecture only", he insisted. "It is a reality. Realities need not always be put to the test".

It is plain, too, that President Zia does not relish the idea of elections. Discussing the need to reserve a number of seats in the assemblies for certain classes of people - scholars, doctors, farmers, technicians and so on - he allowed that, despite all the restrictions on candidates' canvassing, "the basic elements of a candidate's success will depend on bribery, their own individual affiliation, their own group, and their own sex".

Candidates in his elections will be rigorously scrutinized to make sure that the result, as he put it, "will be positive". He explained that, in order to be approved by the returning officer, a candidate will have a certain level of education and be a certain age. In addition, "they must be fully and correctly following the basic

How to beat Ford's price rise.

FORD SIERRA

Car illustrated is Sierra 2.3 Ghia with:

- Central locking
- Electric windows
- Front and rear parking sensors
- Electric sunroof/rear sunroof
- Centre console
- Front fog lights
- Push button stereo cassette
- Central locking cassette
- Driver's seat height adjustment
- Front and rear headrests
- Polyurethane bumpers

Heated front seats

Automatic transmission

Folding back seat

Front air conditioning

Front and rear

Heated front

Heated rear

Irish priest held in riots as Chile protesters try to bury their dead

Santiago (AP, AFP) - A Roman Catholic priest from Ireland was arrested along with at least 20 mourners as disorders erupted at funeral services here for two of the 24 people killed during anti-government demonstrations. At least five funeral processions turned into protest marches.

At the Metropolitan Cemetery in south-west Santiago a police helicopter hovered overhead and three armoured cars circled outside during a ceremony for two of the protesters.

About 600 people attended the service, and near the end scores of youths threw stones over the picket fence at helmeted riot police who responded with tear gas. Many shouted "murderers" at the police.

Rioting interrupted rail services - when enraged inhabitants of the poor José María Caro neighbourhood threw stones at trains.

Father Liam Holahan, aged 28, of Kilkenny, a member of the London-based Mill Hill

Missionaries, said he was arrested while walking home from a cemetery, and then beaten and kicked for an hour on a police bus and in a police station. He said he was released late on Saturday without being charged.

"They claimed I was fleeing with a crowd that had burnt a bus but I never saw any bus. When I told them I was a priest, they beat me even harder. I heard one of them say, 'Let's crucify him,'" he said.

By nightfall on Saturday, the protests appeared to have ended and, unlike previous nights, there were no flaming barricades in the streets.

Earlier, the Interior Minister, Señor Sergio Onofre Jarpa, met the Archbishop of Santiago, Mgr Juan Francisco Fresno, and promised to investigate reports of "unnecessary violence" by soldiers and police during the protests on Thursday and Friday.

Senior Alfonso Márquez, Secretary-General of the Government, said seven people

were killed on Friday night in poor districts of Santiago, where bands of youths set up street barricades and threw stones at riot police, who fired automatic weapons.

He said that "professional provocateurs" were responsible for the disorders, but did not describe the circumstances of the victims' death.

Señor Onofre Jarpa said continuation of violent demonstrations could lead to civil war.

The tear gas stopped the funeral processions of Eliana Gómez Aguirre, aged 21, and Antonio Fuentes Lagos, aged 20. "Eliana was talking with a woman friend in the doorway of a nearby house when a soldier fired from the street corner and the bullet hit her in the head", said one of her 10 brothers.

"Antonio was not chanting slogans or shouting when he was shot", said his stepfather. "We begged Army patrols to take him to an emergency clinic but they said they could not. Later a doctor said he died from bleeding".

Mexico and US in search for stability

From John Carlin, La Paz, Mexico

President Reagan arrived yesterday in the town of La Paz at the southern tip of the Mexican peninsula of Baja California, for a day of talks with President Miguel de la Madrid, Central America was expected to be the chief issue under discussion at the summit, the first between the neighbouring Presidents.

Mexico and the United States have traditionally disagreed on Central America. Mexico has always shown sympathy, and

Plane given to Belize

Britain has given Belize, its former Central American colony, two Defensor Islander aircraft to strengthen its defences, according to a statement from Belmopan (Reuter report).

Members of the Defence Force are being trained in Canada to fly and maintain the aircraft, which are to be used mainly for transport, reconnaissance and rescue operations.

Britain has maintained a small garrison in Belize since it became independent in 1981.

often support for Central American revolutionary movements, while the United States has been committed to checking, at all costs, the spread of what it sees as a left-wing contagion in the region.

Tensions in Central America have never run higher, but the differences of opinion between the Mexican and American

authorities for Central American revolutionary movements, while the United States has been committed to checking, at all costs, the spread of what it sees as a left-wing contagion in the region.

The statement appeared in Tuesday's issue of *The Times*, denouncing as a fraud general elections set for November and criticizing Western nations for supporting the military regime.

The 16 have been held since June 2. They are from the two main political parties before the 1980 military coup, and include the former Prime Minister Mr Suleiman Demirel.

The sources said visits by the detainees' close relatives had been suspended for the past few days. They added, however, that there was no visible change in the treatment of the detainees. Leading article, page 11

and Fide declared Korchnoi the winner at Pasadena by default.

Kasparov clearly regrets having to abandon the competition only two steps away from the chance to win the world title at the age of 20. Kasparov was 23 when he became world champion. But Kasparov has publicly supported the Soviet decision to withdraw, with the proviso that he hopes the match against Korchnoi can be rescheduled.

From the seclusion of his home in Baku, Azerbaijan, in the south of the Soviet Union, Kasparov said that the match should have taken place in Rotterdam, and that Fide had not heeded the wishes of the participants. Since that is the Soviet line it is difficult for Kasparov to say anything else, but he and the Soviet Chess Federation - have their eye on the next Fide congress in October, which they say their decision will reverse the decision.

Kasparov was due to meet Viktor Korchnoi at Pasadena, California, last weekend in the world championship semi-final. Had he played and won, he would have gone on to challenge the winner of the other semi-final between Vasily Sulyanov of the Soviet Union and Zoltan Ribli of Hungary for the right to meet Anatoly Karpov, the world champion. In the event, Russia abruptly withdrew from both matches.

Tibet crops ravaged by drought

Lhasa (AFP) - A persistent drought is threatening to increase Tibet's heavy economic dependence on the Peking Government. Officials here said the drought is the worst in 50 years and effects more than 60 per cent of Tibet's arable land.

"Many rivers and even wells deeper than 30 metres (99 ft) are dry," Mr Gong Dex, director of the Department of Agriculture and Forests, told visiting journalists. This year's grain harvest could be less than last year's 447,000 tonnes, which was below that of 1981. The best harvest was in 1978, with 510,000 tonnes.

Livestock, Tibet's main resource, showed a 6 per cent decrease during the past few months.

In the commune of Baiding, on the city's outskirts, an official indicated that the only consequence of the drought was a reduction in cream production, which was previously 15lb a year per yak and was now 11lb. Yaks, which can live at altitudes of 13,000ft to 16,000ft, are also used as draught animals.

Their milk is used to make butter, which is an ingredient in two staples of the Tibetans diet - grilled barley flour, known as tsampa, and tea.

During the Cultural Revolution, local authorities provoked an outcry among the peasants by forcing them to replace barley with wheat. Today, wheat occupies 20 per cent and barley close to 50 per cent of arable land, but the drought, which began in 1981, has spared neither crop.

Mr Reagan was expected to apply economic muscle to Mexico at a time when it is passing through its severest economic crisis ever.

After a humiliating week in which Druze militiamen in the Chouf mountains captured 50 of their soldiers and 10 armoured personnel carriers, the Lebanese Army are pressing ahead with plans to send three mechanised brigades of troops into the hills when the Israelis start their military withdrawal southwards to the Awali river.

Senior Lebanese officers in Beirut say that the Israelis have now withdrawn all their logistic and support units from the Chouf in preparation for departure.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Yesterday, hundreds of Leba-



Pilgrim's homage: The Pope praying in front of the Virgin's statue inside the Sacred Grotto in Lourdes.

Threats strain Pope's Lourdes visit

Continued from page 1

units kept the crowds under surveillance with sophisticated television and infrared cameras.

Hours before the Pope's arrival, police closed all roads into the town. Detectives detained for questioning a dozen Basque nationalists on the French side of the border with Spain.

In Tarbes, police "expelled" from the cathedral 20 members of "The Committees of Support for the Peoples of Central America".

A spokesman for the group said they had wanted to give a message to the Pope asking why he did not support more strongly the battle against misery, oppression and abuse of human rights.

On Friday, an explosion rocked the first Station of the Cross near the basilica in Lourdes.

John Paul II is the first Pope to visit Lourdes since Bernadette claimed to have had her vision. A grim reminder of his vulnerability is that he intended to make his pilgrimage in 1981 but was prevented by the attempt on his life.

Yesterday afternoon the Pope prayed at the grotto, set in the rock, before going to a large field across the river to speak to

the faithful in French. Later, he walked in a candlelit procession to the basilica, where he was due to give another sermon.

Today, the Pope's programme starts with a service at the basilica attended by bishops, priests, monks and nuns. That will be followed by an open air Mass, meetings with young people, and blessings of the sick. Before leaving Tarbes airport in the evening, the Pope is due to meet M. Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, for about an hour.

Gemayel takes up Druze challenge in Chouf

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

After a humiliating week in which Druze militiamen in the Chouf mountains captured 50 of their soldiers and 10 armoured personnel carriers, the Lebanese Army are pressing ahead with plans to send three mechanised brigades of troops into the hills when the Israelis start their military withdrawal southwards to the Awali river.

Senior Lebanese officers in Beirut say that the Israelis have now withdrawn all their logistic and support units from the Chouf in preparation for departure.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Yesterday, hundreds of Leba-

men of the 3rd, 4th and 8th Brigades with tanks and armoured personnel carriers into the Chouf, and expects that troops of the multinational force in Beirut will patrol the international highway between Beirut and the mountain town of Bsharoun and the coastal highway from Beirut to the Awali.

The Lebanese Army has been told that the Israelis cannot guarantee their presence in the Chouf after August 20, although this is not in itself a departure point.

Druze pressure on the Government, it transpires, was a good deal more serious last week than was at first thought. When Druze gunmen attacked Lebanese Army positions at the village of Kfar Maita - a "bubble" of Government-held territory in the Chouf - on Wednesday, they succeeded in capturing four Army check-

points and disarmed the 30 Lebanese soldiers whom they captured.

On Wednesday and Thursday two Lebanese soldiers at the village were killed and six others wounded.

Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, said in an interview on the American CBS television network that the Lebanon had to achieve a "national compromise" involving the Druze. "Either we will achieve it or we will go on with this endless and bloody war."

Ominously, Mr Jumblatt also warned US Marines of the multinational force, based around Beirut airport, to move away from the Lebanese Army.

"I'm just giving this small advice to the US Marines to stay away from Lebanese Army positions," he said. "It's better for them and better for me. If they don't they could get caught in crossfire."

The Lebanese Army has been told that the Israelis cannot guarantee their presence in the Chouf after August 20, although this is not in itself a departure point.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Yesterday, hundreds of Leba-

Hot-line at hospital for amnesia victim

The Emmanuel Hospital in Portland, Oregon, has set up a 24-hour hot-line to receive calls from anybody who thinks he recognizes the Englishman who has lost his memory after a road accident.

The man believes his name is David Miller. But the hospital said yesterday that he was to be given a language test to see if he speaks Lithuanian. The test follows a telephone call from an electronics engineer from Withington, Manchester, who said that he was almost certain that the man was his brother Mantis Gasiminas, aged 24. The brothers, born of Lithuanian parents, were brought up in Australia and England.

It cited the case of a war veteran named as Khanko, who had tried in vain to order special lenses for the past 10 years.

The old man, virtually blind without spectacles, had travelled to Moscow, Kiev and other cities in a fruitless hunt for them.

Soviet paper takes dim view of shortage

Moscow (Reuters) - A quarter of a million people in Moscow have been waiting months for spectacles because lenses are in short supply, *Izvestia* reported yesterday.

The situation was much the same all over the Soviet Union, it said.

It cited the case of a war veteran named as Khanko, who had tried in vain to order special lenses for the past 10 years.

The old man, virtually blind without spectacles, had travelled to Moscow, Kiev and other cities in a fruitless hunt for them.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Yesterday, hundreds of Leba-

men of the 3rd, 4th and 8th Brigades with tanks and armoured personnel carriers into the Chouf, and expects that troops of the multinational force in Beirut will patrol the international highway between Beirut and the mountain town of Bsharoun and the coastal highway from Beirut to the Awali.

The Lebanese Army has been told that the Israelis cannot guarantee their presence in the Chouf after August 20, although this is not in itself a departure point.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Yesterday, hundreds of Leba-

men of the 3rd, 4th and 8th Brigades with tanks and armoured personnel carriers into the Chouf, and expects that troops of the multinational force in Beirut will patrol the international highway between Beirut and the mountain town of Bsharoun and the coastal highway from Beirut to the Awali.

The Lebanese Army has been told that the Israelis cannot guarantee their presence in the Chouf after August 20, although this is not in itself a departure point.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Yesterday, hundreds of Leba-

men of the 3rd, 4th and 8th Brigades with tanks and armoured personnel carriers into the Chouf, and expects that troops of the multinational force in Beirut will patrol the international highway between Beirut and the mountain town of Bsharoun and the coastal highway from Beirut to the Awali.

The Lebanese Army has been told that the Israelis cannot guarantee their presence in the Chouf after August 20, although this is not in itself a departure point.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Yesterday, hundreds of Leba-

men of the 3rd, 4th and 8th Brigades with tanks and armoured personnel carriers into the Chouf, and expects that troops of the multinational force in Beirut will patrol the international highway between Beirut and the mountain town of Bsharoun and the coastal highway from Beirut to the Awali.

The Lebanese Army has been told that the Israelis cannot guarantee their presence in the Chouf after August 20, although this is not in itself a departure point.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while

THE ARTS

Television
Wall of sound

Those under 40 can hardly have forgotten the "Spector" sound, that heavily pounding beat which had the strange, subtle quality normally associated with outboard motors and hydraulic lifts. Da Doo Ron Ron (Channel 4), an analysis of Phil Spector's records, brought back with the tour meaningful words of its title all that Sixties noise, which now seems as remote as Benny Goodman.

Spector was a record producer who decided, quite early on in his career, that he was the only person who mastered in the studio. The artists were interchangeable, and he harassed the musicians in rehearsal so that they lost their individuality: only his extraordinary "wall of sound" was important. He had a "divining genius for what would sell, together with an extraordinary talent for self-promotion: such people are unstoppable."

No one seemed to like him very much: "If there is such a thing as a bad guy," one song writer said, "it is Phil Spector". But his only fault, apart from the fact that he was better than anyone else, seemed to be his skill in manipulating "PR". In a business which is established upon the "hype" of worthless products, that did not seem a peculiarly damning charge.

It was good to know, from the credits, that The Charterhouse of Parma (Channel 4) is "based upon" Stendhal's novel. It is difficult to know what else it might be drawn from, except perhaps some brochures by the Italian tourist industry: the opening scenes looked as if they had been filmed in the Uffizi. The only expense spared in this "international" production was that of imagination.

One Summer (Channel 4) last night followed the adventures of the "deprived but street-wise" boys from Liverpool – in other words, two-loutish and generally unappealing teenagers. "Billy" and "Icky" are particularly boorish, although presumably the idea is that some "warm" comedy can be derived from the fact that they insult or stink from anyone in sight. The fact that young people are "deprived" and come from Liverpool do not necessarily make them interesting, however; on occasions such as this, rather less so.

Peter Ackroyd

Promenade Concerts

BBCSO/Pritchard
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Mahler's "most perfect work" and "his supreme masterpiece" (two recent comments by Mahler scholars on *Das Lied von der Erde*) is peculiarly satisfying to hear at a Prom. The unusual notion of an almost infinite vision expressed in terms of intimate, personal song-settings matches perfectly the combination of huge space and intense concentration in the Albert Hall: at Saturday night's performance (shown yesterday evening on BBC1) the large audience was rapt and still.

On this occasion it was the vividly detailed orchestral writing that fired the imagination, the eerie, twisted pairs of wind instruments warbling sounds of nature; a superlative first oboe (John Anderson) unravelling the uncertain skein of melody in the second section of "Der Abschied"; a weightless solo flute (David Burt) floating above the voice, John Pritchard shaped the music with warm, rounded, gestures, missing something of Mahler's sheer desolation but allowing his players ideal breadth in which to phrase.

William Lewis – a late replacement for Hermann Winkler – lacked bravely the *hödener*-register of the first song, but, admirably, he preferred to retain a fine tone and to be occasionally drowned. Some "disagreements" about rhythm in "Von der Jugend" unsettled things, but "Der Trunkene" had a fine, desperate swagger. To judge from the reception, many in the audience were moved by Janet Baker's

singing, but, in the words of the last song, her voice was veiled – a cloudy, vibrant tone obscured the simple purity of Mahler's melodies, and she allowed her voice to flower in generous, wide crescendi at the tops of phrases.

Nicholas Kenyon

ASMF/Marriner
Albert Hall/Radio 3

What is one to say of a work by Peter Maxwell Davies that shatters no idols, does not rant and rail against the world, and has no deadly issues of power, corruption or survival to unfold? His *Sinfonia Concertante* for five solo wind, timpani and strings, which received its first performance at Friday night's Prom (after the intended première in America during the recent Britain Salutes New York Festival was cancelled), is a cool, collected essay: complex and restless on the surface as any work of Davies's has to be, but underneath breathing, an extraordinary, untypical repose of spirit which suggests that the composer has perhaps found a major ideal breadth in which to phrase.

William Lewis – a late replacement for Hermann Winkler – lacked bravely the *hödener*-register of the first song, but, admirably, he preferred to retain a fine tone and to be occasionally drowned. Some "disagreements" about rhythm in "Von der Jugend" unsettled things, but "Der Trunkene" had a fine, desperate swagger. To judge from the reception, many in the audience were moved by Janet Baker's

All seats £4.50
£3.50 midweek mat.
SPECIAL
SUMMER OFFER

Eduardo de Filippo's

Lower Voices
Ralph Richardson is...
"Mesmerising"
"Outstanding"
"Superb"
In the Lyttelton:
Tonight, tomorrow at 7.45
Wed at 3.00 & 7.45
Then Aug 30, 31 (mat)

Box Office
01-255 2163

Credit Cards
01-240 5254

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
LONDON COLISEUM
St. Martin's Lane WC2

NEW SEASON OPENS TONIGHT

Don Giovanni

Music by

Giuseppe Verdi
Conductor: Richard Vane Allen
Assistant Conductor: Christopher Mayhew
Pianist: Christopher Mayhew
Conductor: Peter Robinson
Pianist: Anthony Finch

Verdi
"Verdi... one of London's theatrical triumphs" Daily Express

Tonight, Wed & Fri then Aug 25, 27, 31, Sept 3, 8 at 7.00

Rigoletto

Music by

Giuseppe Verdi
Conductor: John Rutter
Assistant Conductor: John Davies
Pianist: Christopher Mayhew
Conductor: Peter Robinson
Pianist: Jonathan Miller

Verdi
"Verdi... one of London's theatrical triumphs" Daily Express

Thurs & Sat then Aug 26, Sept 1, 7, 10, 13, 16 & 19 at 7.30

ALL OPERAS ARE SUNG IN ENGLISH

Seats £3.50 to £15.50

STANDBY £6.00 from 45 mins before curtain up if available

Hilary Finch

Catherine Cookson has risen above adversity to a seemingly permanent place in the best-seller lists: her sixtieth novel, *Hamilton*, is published today. Interview by Caroline Moorehead

Returning to first principles

Photograph of Catherine Cookson by Alan Gilmour

Catherine Cookson country is off the branch line from Newcastle to Hexham. At the station the visitor is met by Tom Cookson, Catherine's schoolmaster-husband, a slight, neat man in owl-like glasses. We drive out of Hexham, following the old Roman roads that skirt the Pennines, leaving fields behind as we rise into the fells. He points. "There on that hill is the drover's inn where Constance met Michael. Down in that valley is the ravine where Donald died. She saw it all when we were passing this way." He is talking about the Mallens, heroes of one of the most popular trilogies of the most celebrated historical novelist of our time, Catherine Cookson. Tom Cookson never names her; he speaks of his wife as "she", quite naturally, and with pride, as if there were no one else of such importance.

Seven years ago, when Catherine was 70, the Cooksons moved back to the countryside of her childhood after an exile, for her, of over 45 years. They settled for a while in Corbridge, but autograph-hunters soon earmarked the spot as a natural break in any journey between Scotland and the south, and Americans took to planning their summer holidays with a pilgrimage in mind. The Cooksons' new house is 12 miles away, into remote country, on no known route to anywhere, a 300-year-old stone cottage they have added to, on the edge of a reservoir with the moors beyond. Catherine Cookson is standing by the door, an upright, handsome woman in a sage green and lame suit, little like the headmistress of a select girls' school.

She leads the way. Small in appearance from the outside, the house opens on to a series of vast rooms, two great drawing-rooms, a long dining-room with a mahogany table for 16 and upstairs, reached by a wrought-iron staircase, an immense study with magnificent views over rhododendrons and azaleas to the lake. Everywhere, there are rich patterned materials, flock papers and damask, flowered linen, chandeliers and ornaments, porcelain in cabinets, the walls thickly hung with scenes and sunsets. Off her bedroom is a Hollywood bathroom with a round, raised bath. There is a large white poodle. Everything is very tidy.

Catherine Cookson's sixtieth novel, *Hamilton*, is published today. It is quite unlike the great melodramatic family sagas for which she is best known, and she has had to swing reluctant agents and publishers behind her. "I always wanted to write comedy", she explains. There seems little likelihood however that it will fail to join all her other books on the best-seller list. Catherine Cookson is said to be in the unique position of being the only writer of her kind to have her entire work in print. Not long ago Corgi presented her with a glass and gold centrepiece for her table with the words of a dying heroine on the base: it was to celebrate her 27½ million sales in paperback alone.

The devotion of a public now in some 30 countries – Holland in particular, she says, is "saturated with



Cookson's – inevitably dominates her life. She treats the 3,000 letters she receives each year very seriously, keeping a record of every detail on a card index. "People have been writing to me for 20 years. They treat me as family. I get a letter whenever someone has a new baby." Answering her post takes up part of each morning. But by then she will have been at work since seven, sitting on the edge of her bed, talking into a dictaphone. "I took it to like a duck to water." She talks fast, laughing often, with an agreeable still-

northern voice, occasionally using the Northumberland idiom of her childhood and her heroines: "Me da" (my father). "I've always been a jibberer. I just talked. I see everything in images. The plot sort of unfolds. Even the dialogue. In the morning, it's all there to put down."

Writing for Catherine Cookson, began with a 16,000-word story turned down by the *Shields Daily Gazette*. It took no firm shape until well after the war. By then she had long since left behind her the extreme poverty of Tyne Dock, her illegitimacy, her mother's alcoholism and her 12 years in the laundries of various workhouses. But, if the early years of her life were quite exceptionally hard, the middle ones were the most unhappy.

"I now look back on the years between 40 and 50 as a painful nightmare", she wrote in her autobiography, *Our Kate*. Four miscarriages had been followed by a nervous breakdown, which lasted some 10 years, and the final recognition that the nose-bleeds she had suffered since adolescence in fact came from a rare hereditary blood disease. Today bleeding, from tongue and thumbs as well as internally, takes her on repeated emergency night trips to hospital. She dismisses the subject, saying only that the real nuisance is that she is allergic to drugs.

She took 12 years to write *Our Kate*, which turned out in the end to be more about her mother than herself. "I had to rewrite it eight times, each time deleting a bit more of the bitterness", she says. In fact *Our Kate* is a touching and rather gentle book. By the time it appeared, in 1968, Catherine Cookson was securely established as the popular and prolific writer of extremely readable historical tales. "I have always looked upon writing as a trade", she says. "I simply apprenticed myself to it." She never makes notes, other than for ages, names and colour of eyes of her characters. "I am lucky: I can keep it all in my head. I can just carry on the story wherever I am."

Her words suggest complacency. But Catherine Cookson is a dogged researcher and her novels are dense in historical detail. She once went down a mine when the heroine of her current novel lived in mining country. "You see, until I was 16 my world was a short straight line, Jarrow, East Jarrow, Tyne Dock and East Shield, running along the river. I had everything to catch up with. It wasn't until I grew up and read Lord Chesterfield that I began my education. He became my tutor and the public library my university."

When Tom's school was evacuated to St Albans during the war we had a little flat opposite the library. I took a book every day: Chaucer, Emerson, John Donne. Good plain writing, no hyperbole. I would have liked to have studied philosophy, Homespun philosophy, that's what you get in my books." It took her a while, she says, to stop hankering after "grand houses, and ladies and gentlemen" and turn to writing about the things she knows about: extreme poverty, the pawn shop, illegitimacy, drunkenness. "I had to get rid of that pseudo person. I had to return to my early beginnings." She never travels. But she is possessed, she says, of second sight, especially when it comes to the North. "I'm afraid to believe in reincarnation. Oh no, I've had enough. She talks of the catastrophes of her life baldly, but not with self-pity.

There are ten unpublished novels – "they didn't pass Tom's eye" – and five more ready in her study. "I never have difficulty thinking up ideas. I have too many. They tumble over each other."

play's synopsis in which the Witches salute Macbeth thrice merely from inability to get it right first time. A beaked figure doubling as Witch and Porter greets Banquo, initial loser in the prophecy stakes, with a loud raspberry but offers Macbeth a cigarette. The dagger speech is mocked with archish delivery and loads of light.

Along with all this goes an interesting portrayal of the Macbeths themselves as young parvenus lounging in front of a trendy little portable telly with a pile of paperbacks. Duncan's death is discussed rather as an executive and his wife might debate his prospects for promotion or a rise. Television drowns on throughout the murder but the discovery of the corpse is breathtakingly staged, with subdued hubbub of horror glimpsed in flashes of white light. Then the media move in to interview key figures, yelling to Malcolm to weep (the refusals).

Lady Macbeth dics in Pirandellian style by throwing off her costume and marching off the set in ordinary clothes. Macbeth, with the house lights on, declares "Life's but a walking shadow. Life is cinema. A tale told by an idiot...". The cheap chair earlier demolished as a symbol of Macbeth's fall is tapped together for Malcolm's coronation but will not take his weight without collapsing. It is all too easy: an intermittently successful stab at doing what should be done better.

Anthony Masters

ADVERTISEMENT

GOVERNMENTS
INVITED

TO SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS

THE WORLD GOVERNMENT OF THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT ANNOUNCES its readiness to solve the problems of any government regardless of the magnitude and nature of the problem – political, economic, social, or religious; and irrespective of its system – capitalism, communism, socialism, democracy, or dictatorship.

Governments are invited to contract with the World Government of the Age of Enlightenment to solve their problems on the basis of cost reimbursement after the target is reached.

1983 can be the year of fulfilment for every government.

* Complete confidentiality is assured.

* Consultations, discussions, deputations, and feasibility studies may not be necessary because every government already knows what must be achieved, and the World Government has already developed techniques to fulfil any requirement.

* The government will set the target, specify the stages, and determine the criteria of success at each stage.

* The World Government of the Age of Enlightenment will design the project accordingly and implement it.

* The first step will be a letter of intention from the government.

ment to the Minister of Education, World Government of the Age of Enlightenment, Seelisberg, Switzerland.

* The contract will be drawn up by a mutually acceptable international law firm in conjunction with an international bank.

It is hoped that every government takes this announcement in the same spirit of absolute sincerity, simplicity, and confidence with which it is being proclaimed in favour of life, happiness, and harmony in the family of nations.

"With the blessings of Guru Dev, life on earth now is on the doorstep of the perpetual sunshine of the Age of Enlightenment."

– Mahatma

This invitation to all governments to solve their problems is a wave of fulfilment of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Mahatma's worldwide Transcendental Meditation movement 1957 – 1983.

ISSUED BY THE WORLD GOVERNMENT OF THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT, SEEELISBERG, SWITZERLAND.

Theatre
Stab in the back

Macbeth
Riverside

The Compagnia del Collettivo from Parma arrives at the London International Festival of Theatre (LIFT '83) with a great deal of hype for a two-week "Shakespeare season": first *Hamlet*, now this *Macbeth*, then *Henry IV* from next Thursday.

They use as much or as little of the text (in Italian) as they need to get to the heart of the play and present it in whatever mixture of modern styles seems apt. The Macbeths, for instance, get through their absurd little story on a film set, bowed and scraped to by technician-supers incessantly sniffing their arms or doing up their flies.

How interesting is it as a theatrical spectacle? Sometimes pretty good. How much does it have to say about Shakespeare's *Macbeth* (which is not the point anyhow)? Not a lot. How much does it say about anything else in the world around us, "the universal truths inherent in great literature"? Not enough. If only subconsciously, so much of the motivation seems to have been simply to cock a snook at an irritatingly towering literary landmark, when in this country that would not be necessary before – and would only get in the way of – the business of ripping apart and fruitfully reconstructing an old play containing something of value.

The evening opens with a faintly bored reading of the

SPECTRUM

The dedicated modeller of fashion

I had always been fascinated by shops. I enjoyed pottering with objects and arranging them into patterns. In Jerusalem as a child I loved going into the local corner-shop. Food was scarce, but the couple who owned the shop took pride in displaying their cheeses on marble slabs with net covers like umbrellas and little blue beads around the base. Rows of sausages hung from a pole and on the floor there were sacks full of grain, beautifully laid out. And now, in 1964, I suggested the idea of opening a shop to Fitz. He thought it was silly, as life would revolve around looking after it, but I was sensing more and more infatuated with the idea of having a place to show off the clothes we had been selling through our mail-order business.

We had accumulated lots of rejects and garments that people had sent back to exchange. Without telling Fitz, I hauled them over from our basement warehouse in Motcomb Street to our flat and spent hours arranging them round the living room, hanging them on door frames, fireplaces and cupboards. The next day I telephoned friends and secretaries of fashion writers, announcing a sale.

I put the record player on as loud as I could, playing a Beatles LP. By one o'clock the flat was seething. Every person I had telephoned had told at least 10 others, who in turn had brought friends along. When I telephoned Fitz at his office to come and have a look, I had £500 in a shoe box I was using as a till. Our bedroom had been turned into a changing room. I even had trouble refusing to sell my cushions and casserole dishes. By the time Fitz arrived, the flat looked as if a bomb had hit it. He thought it was a stroke, but for days afterwards people would arrive wanting to know if the sale was still on.

During one of my junk-hunting sprees I spotted a marvellous dilapidated place on the corner of Abingdon Road in Kensington. It had been a chemist's shop and had been closed for quite a while, but there were lots of black and gold signs left and the windows were painted halfway up with scratched black paint with gold-leaf edges. The woodwork outside was

When she founded the Biba boutique, Barbara Hulanicki became the wardrobe mistress of Swinging London. Born in Palestine and brought up in Brighton before training as a fashion artist, she provided the girls of the golden Sixties with an image which amounted to a cultural statement: stick-thin legs protruded from beneath the abbreviated hem of simple dresses striped in mustard and

mulberry; wide eyes were ringed with colours to match; floppy felt hats and feather boas accessorized the fantasy. Biba even changed the nature of shopping itself, by promoting an informal mood which turned the Kensington premises into a Saturday rendezvous both for those who set the style and for those who followed it. In the first of three extracts from her forthcoming autobiography, Barbara Hulanicki describes how she and her husband, Stephen Fitz-Simon, conceived a phenomenon.

girl was prancing around dressed only in her knickers. She was magnetic - her skin was like marble and her features larger than life. It was Julie Christie, getting her wardrobe together for the film *Darling*.

It was almost a year before the name was painted over the door at Abingdon Road. I didn't like it. It was like branding something. The shop looked much better without a name, if people wanted to find us, they would.

(By the end of 1965, the business had outgrown the Abingdon Road shop. As *Swinging London* gathered momentum, Biba was moved to larger premises on Kensington Church Street.)

As opening day approached I was getting more and more nervous. Maybe nobody would follow us the extra 500 yards up the road. We orchestrated a moving party from Abingdon Road to Church Street and arranged a photocall for the press. Our girls wheeled rails full of dresses all the way up Abingdon Road and down Kensington High Street to the new shop, followed by photographers. A pantomime arrived in Church Street



Hatstands and mini-dresses: Stephen Fitz-Simon and Barbara Hulanicki surrounded by some of the original Biba girls

The more
the man in the street
whistled, the shorter
the skirts became

full of hatstands and girls. The girls were holding Biba bags, in case the name of the shop didn't get mentioned in the stories.

I had been stationed in the new shop all alone waiting anxiously for guests to arrive, when it all happened at once. Cilla Black and Cathy McGowan arrived and so did a million other guests and gatecrashers. Cathy and Cilla clambered on to the lorry and helped to unload the hatstands, and the photographers had a field day. Music was thumping in the shop and the wine rapidly disappeared. Everybody had a good time.

When the last guest left it was 6 o'clock in the evening. The floor was awash with spilled wine. We began to bring out the stock and fill the shelves with T-shirts for the official opening the following day. It was a long night. By morning my brain was still whirring but my body had gone to sleep, so we went and had a greasy breakfast at the neighbouring cafe. When we came back there was a queue outside the shop.

My favourite moments were always just before a new shop was to open: the music would be turned on, the girls ready as if to go on stage, tension mounting and - bang - the doors would open and let in the first customers. This time the shop was full of people within moments. They branched out into many new areas with everything dyed to match in a large spectrum of muted colours. There were big-brimmed hats, double-breasted wool coats, tights, gloves, bags, jumpers and shirts, dresses and underwear. Even the matching feather boas, which I had intended only to use as decoration, sold like hot cakes.

Our first Saturday in Church Street was astonishing. The shop was four times the size of Abingdon Road but as crowded as the little one had been. The pavement outside was milling with people, every window seat was occupied and I even saw our bank manager take a quick look inside. By the early afternoon the hatstands were bare but still more people came to look.

Two weeks after Church Street opened, in March 1966, a team of reporters from *Time* magazine arrived. The next day it was *Stern* and then *Paris Match*. In their usual unimpressed way, our girls and the customers continued to crowd the shop. America and Europe had discovered, or invented, *Swinging London*. Long before this the man in the street had taken exposed thighs as part of life, but all of a sudden there were wolf whistles and cries of "Ooh, look at that one". The more they exclaimed, the shorter the skirts became. Every week I thought that we surely couldn't shorten them any more, but magically there were a few odd inches to go.

It was through absolute ignorance that the mini reached the streets. The short skirt was on the way but it was only seen in showrooms. Courrèges had made a strong impact on the world with his space-age dresses. Mary Quant was the first British designer to show the mini but I still say that our manufacturer, dear old Theo Savva, was the man responsible for putting the mini on the high street. When the jersey allocated for a little suit arrived at his factory it was steaming hot from the finishers. As Fitz bombarded Theo with telephone calls for more and more stock for the opening of the shop, Theo cut the somewhat stretchy double jersey without "resting" it. Jersey that is not rested soon relaxes itself back to its proper width. It was not the uncut fabric that rested - it was the skirt. When I saw the delivery I nearly had a heart attack. The skirts were only 10 inches long. God, I thought, we'll go bust - we'll never be able to sell them, I couldn't sleep, but that little fluted skirt walked out on customers as fast as we could get it on to the stands.

As time went by my Biba girl became more dreamy and untouchable. Her long straight hair turned into a halo of golden ringlets, her cheeks were hollowed by brown powder, and her lips stained with sepia lipstick. The thin line of her brows framed her sparkly blue eyes. Once she had formed into a person it was easy to think up dresses and all the other things that she might want to use. She was so young and fresh that all those Auntie colours that I had hated when I was young looked new on her. In the daylight the orchids, dusty blues, berries and mulberries looked quite in tune with her surroundings. Once she was inside Biba, the music thundered, the lighting was soft, and she became more mysterious.

All classes mingled under the shop's creaking roof. There was no social distinction. Their common denominator was youth and rebellion against the establishment. Young working girls, the bear offspring of aristocratic families, stars and would-be stars all flocked to the shop. One night as we were closing a tiny blonde girl came in and began taking the clothes off the hatstands. Instead of trying them on behind the dangerously wobbly screens, she stripped off in the shop and proceeded to try on smocks and trouser suits. Fitz was told to stay in the back office as the tiny, uninhibited

© Poundpiece Ltd. 1983
TOMORROW:
The final dream
takes shape

moreover...
Miles Kington

Passion
dons a
uniform

Last month we created a new publishing house, Miles & Bang, to market a completely new form of novel: romantic military fiction, aimed to satisfy the fantasies of both men and women.

The response was remarkable - all titles were sold out within days of hitting the bookstalls, and *Jumping into Passion* appeared briefly on the Cross-Channel best-seller list.

Now, Miles & Bang is proud to announce a further selection of Miles and Bang novels - the novels that are as tough as old boots yet as soft as a first kiss!

Cavalry Tulle, by Yolanda Dabbin. Debbie felt the wind streaming through her hair as she kicked Marmaduke into a gallop. How good it felt to be on her favourite horse once more, the soft turf of the downs beneath his hooves and the English Channel twinkling in the sun, way, way in the distance. Her memories of Oscar seemed just a bad dream.

Suddenly she became gradually aware that another rider was closing in to meet her. Crossly, she reined in and waited for him to arrive.

"I'm sorry", said the newcomer affably, "but this is private property. Restricted, you know."

"To whom, may I ask?"

"Members of the regiment. Captain Bruce Derwent at your service."

"And I", said Debbie coolly, "am Major Deborah Merryweather, newly joined to the regiment."

Derwent's face changed. But before he could bring himself to salute her, a shot rang out and whistled past them. Quick as a flash he had leapt from his horse, bundled her from hers and rolled them both into a safe position in the grass.

"Who's trying to kill us?" she gasped, thriling strangely to the touch of his uniformed arm.

"Nobody. It's an army firing range. They could kill anybody. By the way", he said, his mouth not six inches from her perfect ear, "I believe you know my best friend, Oscar Threadgold, Major," he added reluctantly.

Oscar! His dark handsome face came before her, with his twisted smile. Then she looked at Bruce's sandy open features. How were their destinies to be intertwined?

"Perhaps you could put me down now, Captain", she said icily.

A Man's Girl, by Grenada Pinn. "Sorry to bother you, sir," said the sergeant, "but I'd like to have a word about *Private Simple*."

"What's the trouble?" said the captain.

"Fact is", said the sergeant, "I think *Private Simple*'s a woman."

The captain drummed his pencil on the desk.

"Extraordinary thing to say, sergeant. What makes you think so?"

"Difficult to pin down, sir. The way he walks. The extra large battle tunic. The tendency to use lipstick and shave his legs."

"Does he pull his weight otherwise?"

"Absolutely. Best soldier in the platoon."

"Then I wouldn't worry too much, sergeant. We need all the good men we can get, even if they are women."

Danna, thought the captain. They're on to Yvonne's and my little scheme. It was only at the door closed that the captain realized there was something odd about the sergeant. He was wearing high-heeled shoes. Were their destinies to be intermingled in some strange way?

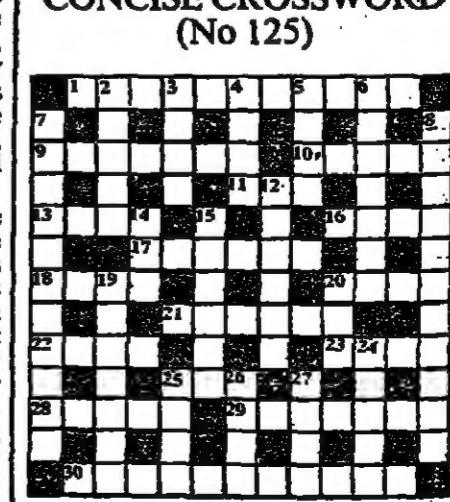
Free Fall Love, by Alberta Smithwick. Rowena, flustered, went hot and cold. She felt limp. There was a roaring in her ears. Not surprising, as she was halfway through her first ever parachute jump.

"Say!" said a voice. She looked round. There was a man in the air near her. "I say, I'd open my parachute I were you!"

How stupid of her. She pulled the ring and the huge white canopy opened above her. The man smiled and put his thumb up as he floated away. She hated him instantly, and yet there was something about his warm crinkly eyes that told her their destinies would, given half a chance, be on the same downward path together.

(Other titles coming soon: *One Girl's Resistance* by Jeanne Hackett, *NATO Nancy* by Marcia Hastings, *Passion in the Pay Corps* by Briony Hanrahan, etc, etc.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 125)



ACROSS
1 Joint interest (11)
9 Of the Hamites (7)
10 Reduce (5)
11 Pig's hock (3)
12 Catcher's glove (4)
16 Den (4)
17 Strong protest (6)
18 Reflect (4)
20 S African mountain (4)
21 Conflict (6)
22 Fine spray (4)
23 Russian ruler (4)
25 Ban bomb group (1,1)
26 Perfect (5)
29 Insist (7)
DOWN
2 Concede (5)
3 Ballet skirt (4)
4 Apiece (4)
5 False (4)
6 Moslem ruler's area (7)
7 Bedroom cleaner (11)
8 Chill (11)
12 Expose to air (6)
14 In addition (3)
15 Achieve (6)
19 Out of date (7)
20 Wager (3)
24 Steam burn (5)
25 Indication (4)
26 Food regimen (4)
27 Specification (4)
SOLUTION TO No 124

ACROSS: 1 Decibel 5 Hopes 8 UFO 9 Spruce 10 Usage 11 Beta 12 Heelcap 14 Characteristics 15 Egg trip 18 Also 21 Ultra 22 Oxidate 23 Tax 24 Endue 25 Yoghurt
DOWN: 1 Dose 2 Cause 3 Baccalaureate 4 Lunch 5 Housebreaking 6 Prattle 7 Step past 13 Schedule 15 Aborted 17 Prony 19 Safa

20 Bent



Above left: styles (and prices) from the 1969 catalogue. Top right: Cilla Black and Cathy McGowan help the Biba dolls in the move to Church Street. Lower left: an original Biba logo-type. Lower right: Stephanie Farrow, a favourite Biba model

covered in peeling blue-grey paint. I fell in love with it instantly.

I dragged Fitz down there and he loved it too. We found the landlord, who said he wouldn't take less than £20 a week for the premises. We took it on the spot.

The shop was miles away from anywhere, even from Kensington High Street, which in those days was a place where only old ladies shopped. We were both still working at our jobs. Fitz as an advertising account executive and me as a freelance fashion artist, but we redecorated the place at weekends. Fitz painted the walls navy blue. We bought a beautiful Dutch wardrobe for £40, took the doors off and made them into a cash desk. We made long curtains in a William Morris print. A friend lent us two bronze lamps with huge black shades. I refused to have the peeling exterior repainted.

We asked our manufacturer to make us dresses of one style, a smock with very narrow sleeves, in a range of fabrics. He agreed, as a favour. (Many years later, he revealed that he had felt sorry for us.)

While our stock was being manufactured, we received 2,000 orders by post for a brown chalk-striped smock which had been featured in *Woman's Mirror*. Two hundred of them arrived, and Fitz decided to store them at the shop as the Motcomb Street basement was already bulging. We delivered the dresses to the shop late one Friday night.

The next morning, Fitz dropped me off at the shop and left to collect some more dresses from the manufacturer. It was 10 o'clock and the curtains were still drawn across the windows. I left the front door and went into the lavatory. When I came out the shop was packed with girls. In concentrated silence they were all trying on the brown chalk-striped smock.

I turned the record player on. I only had the one Beatles LP. The louder the music played, the faster the girls moved and the more people appeared in the shop.

A silent queue formed in front of the cash desk. Each girl had a two-guinea dress on her arm. Not one asked if there were any other styles or other sizes. Nobody knew the price; they just held their purses open. By 11 o'clock, I had sold every dress.

As soon as I could get to the phone, I called Fitz and said: "Quick, grab any dress you can." The shop was still full of people waiting for a delivery. When he arrived, the car's hood was down and brown chalk-striped dresses were heaped up in a mountain behind him. Everyone left the shop and we sold in the street, from the car. We were still selling that brown chalk-striped dress in one size and one colour six months later.

Fitz and I now had no other life than Biba. When the shop opened we had both given up our jobs. Every morning we would feel great anxiety. We were

Abridged from *From A to Biba* by Barbara Hulanicki, published by Hutchinson on September 5, price £8.95.

grapevine which was growing daily. As soon as there was a new style the touts would beat out a message throughout the clubs and offices and the shop would be full again. Every girl could buy a new dress for her evening date. They might all turn up wearing the same uncomfortable Biba smock that itched and stopped them bending their arms, but it was uniform for an era.

The girls aped Cathy's long hair and eye-covering fringe. Soon their little white faces were growing heavier with stage make-up, lids weighed down with doll-like thick fake lashes. Their matchstick legs were encased in pale tights and low-cut patent pumps. Miniskirts led to the adoption of tights. They seldom needed to wear roll-ons or bras. Their bosoms and tummies

© Poundpiece Ltd. 1983

مكتبة المعلم

MODERN TIMES



**A
sideways
look at
the British
way of life**

Not very long ago, when privilege and wealth were the prerogative of the upper classes, there were some people called Emsworth who had titles and butlers called Beach. They also owned a lot of the land over which they hunted, shot and fished. When they travelled, they stayed in other Emsworths' houses or the best hotels. They were a jolly crowd and often asked all their friends and relations to come and play at weekends.

Sadly the Emsworths were living on borrowed time. Even in the shires the social and economic structure was changing. Most of the poor got richer while the Emsworths found it increasingly difficult

to make ends meet - so much so that they sometimes had to sell off a wing of a house, or a few hundred acres, or even charge people called Smith, who wanted to see how the Emsworths lived, a couple of shillings to come and look over the house.

At the same time as all this was going on a lot of people were making a lot of money, more often than not out of selling for thousands of pounds the mews cottages in which the Emsworths' retainers had lived rent-free for years. Or from installing central heating systems or keeping books or shops. These people (called Goldfingers) believed in property and looked round for ways of making even more money. And all the while the Smiths (of whom there were infinitely more than there were Emsworths or Goldfingers) beavered away in their small corners and sometimes cast a wistful eye at the Emsworths and Goldfingers, who seemed to have all the fun and owned all the emblems of wealth - horses and boats and lakes and miles of river bank - and wished they could join in.

Then one day, by chance, Lord Emsworth and Mr Goldfinger and Mr Smith happened to meet

and between them cooked up a brilliant wheeze. (It was Goldfinger's idea but Emsworth and Smith quickly saw the logic of it.) To Lord Emsworth, Goldfinger said: "You've got the land but no money; I've got the money and a good head for business - and you" (to Smith) "who haven't much of either could, if all your friends chipped in, afford to buy a part of all the things you've dreamed of owning but could never afford."

And so the syndicate was born - a compromise, like most things in life, but one which gave all the members a slice of property and a slice of a dream. Thereafter syndicates and partnerships and consortia sprang up all over the place. Wherever there was a piece of property or a coveted object far too expensive for any one individual to buy, the syndicate bought. They purchased minor stately homes and turned them into country clubs or health farms, they bought yachts and racehorses and sold shares to people who wanted to sail or swim around the Members' Enclosure; they even bought old masters and when they were not gathering dust in a vault, took it in turn to hang them in their various drawing rooms.

Lord Emsworth was happy because he was able to stay on in his estate and pay Fred the gamekeeper, and though he would have preferred not to have all the Smiths and Goldfingers wandering over his land and fishing his rivers, he was a realist and knew that this way at least there might be a bit left for his son. Smith was deliriously happy because his wife could afford a tan and told all her friends that she owned a racehorse (though in fact she had only one-twelfth share).

Goldfinger was probably the happiest of all because, apart from the shares he owned in all the syndicates, he had made enough money to buy a few horses and lakes and houses outright.

Puffing his pipe of an evening, Lord Emsworth mused over a book of proverbs. He found an old Spanish one which said something to the effect that "he who divides gets the worst share", which confirmed what he had known all along, that foreigners didn't know what they were talking about.

Judy Froshaug

Penny Perrick

**Doctor's
public
orders**

Our two most popular national pastimes, nosing into the private lives of the famous and worrying about the state of our health, have been cleverly combined in a new television series to be screened by HTV in the autumn. Called *Consider Yourself*, it films various celebrities doing what comes naturally and then hauls them in front of a doctor and psychologist to be given a serious talking-to.

Katie Boyle was so obviously a picture of gorgeous glowing good health that she escaped censure. Roddy Llewellyn, though in good shape, was made so nervous by the proceedings that he reached out for more cigarettes than his normal ration. Darts player Eric Bristow turned out to be the villain of the piece: overweight, under-exercised, much given to late nights, late meals and lavish boozing.

However, he was so obviously fit and happy that he got away with a peevish warning to change his wicked ways by the time he's 30. The moral of that seems to be that a reckless youth is healthier than a misspent middle age.

What surprised Terry Miller, the programme's producer, was the way the normally self-confident celebrities floundered helplessly when caught out in their bad habits. I understand how they felt when exposed to close questioning of the medical kind since, being pale and peevishly looking, I am always having to submit to this kind of inquisition. Why don't I wear a vest? Why do I spend Sunday afternoons on a sofa with a pile of novels and a mug of coffee instead of getting some roses in my cheeks?

Undeterred by my churlish ripostes, my husband even tenderly inquires every morning how I slept although by now he must have noticed that every night I fall into a snoring, ten-hour stupor.

It's getting impossible for most of us to claim 100 per cent fitness in the light of so many diagnose-it-yourself books flooding the market, all of them crammed with diagrams of parts of the body you never worried about before because you didn't know you were carrying them around with you. Ever since the reading public has worked itself through *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, it's fatal to ask "How do you do?" since you will probably be told.

Someone's state of health is considered a suitable topic for conversation in a way the state of their bank balance or the state of their sex life is not. I feel sorry for David Steel, innocently turning up for a refreshing weekend at David Owen's country house and getting instead the doctor's bedside manner and advice on the lines of "why don't you take a good long rest... don't think of coming back to politics for a while... come back and see me again in 1997".

Just the sort of thing to make him wonder whether he was likely to last the night.

I shall be interested to see if the subjects of *Consider Yourself* do just what the television doctor ordered. Will Anne Nightingale give up smoking? Will Leslie Thomas lose some weight? Such riveting questions should not be left hanging in the airwaves and I certainly hope HTV is planning a second series, provisionally entitled *Reconsider Yourself*.

There is a lot of serious wardrobe confusion about. Jeanne Turnock was sacked from her job at a crematorium for wearing trousers; MP Edwina Currie's pink tracksuit got some pretty old-fashioned looks from the honourable members and barrister Anne Mallalieu's correct but dreary black working outfit was denied the "uniform" status that would have given her some tax relief.

We could simplify matters by adopting, to the last working woman among us, the American dress-for-success business look, worn by female secretaries and company presidents alike and consisting of a sober suit with a tailored jacket worn over a crisp blouse in an unexciting colour. The streets of any American city are full of women identically if uninspiringly dressed and they never wake up in the morning yelling "What on earth am I going to wear today?"

**Flavia Corkscrew
is on holiday**

Snooks and shares



FISH AND SNIPS

Tim Nelson (left)
landowner who runs a trout fishing syndicate

Basically we've got 14 acres of water, consisting of lakes - stocked with brown rainbow trout. There are 35 members of the syndicate a good number - coming right across the board from a director of Barclays Bank to a local scrap metal merchant. I chose people very carefully, by interview, to make sure that

they're not going to abuse the free system. I don't like the sort of person who talks about the masses of fish he catches or who hauls fish out for the sake of it.

We have boat and bank fishing: single fly, wet, dry or nymph. We don't allow lures, the whole idea, if you're a sporting man, is to fly-fish. A full rod costs £248 a year allows you to fish every day in season. You're limited to seven fish a week or two on any one day. If you fish on, you buy. Half rods cost £138 and you can fish for three days a month on any day of your choice. There

are a number of vacancies each year, but very few members leave.

When you're out in the middle of the lake you know the phone isn't going to ring and you never really know what's there though you've heard talk of or seen "the big one". Members are not required to contribute any labour; I have a bailiff for that. I expect members to respect each other and the fish.

This year for instance, one night the water temperature was on a lethal limit for trout, and we lost 300. Otherwise we leave people very much alone.

Christopher Chapman (left)
vice chairman of the Prestige Hotels Consignment and Managing Director of his own, family-run hotel

the hotels in the group are very different, we all pride ourselves on the high standards we try to achieve, but there is no way in which we could individually afford to do so if we hadn't joined together. This way we can afford a central London office and a full-time marketing executive, and an overseas representative - particularly important for us in North America, where so many of our guests come from.

Last year we had to double our subscription to £4,000 a year. We trust each other as individuals and as a group. All the hotels which apply to join are inspected anonymously by our members, several times, before they are proposed. It's because of joint interests and joint surveillance that we are, I think a kind of élite.



BANG GANG

Jonathan Abbott (right)
writer, and life-long shooter with his own syndicate

Shooting's an expensive sport, like yacht-racing or polo, if you come in from outside. The best number of people to shoot with is about six, though over eight is not really on, though you do sometimes find 10. In my father's day anything beyond that was referred to as a hotel shoot. A syndicate is a bit like Dad's Army - a lot depends on the people in it. It's never the same as a private shoot, of course, but it's a matter of finance.

The cost of running a shoot could be £12,000 a year if you had to pay for everything. Split between six of you it's feasible. It costs less of course if one of the things is free - say one member is a land-

owner, or a farmer, with a gamekeeper.

There are various kinds of syndicates - shared-expenses syndicates, wandering syndicates. Some landowners are deterred by the whole idea and invite people to pay to shoot. The danger with this is that those who are paying are often suspicious that they're not getting the best shooting but are paying for the owner to shoot with his friends in the best woods or on Boxing Day.

Anyone with the slightest bit of intelligence who can produce a place to shoot and someone to look after it could form a syndicate; that part isn't difficult - it's the people. There are an awful lot of wingers about. The rules are simple: respect the shoot and obey the captain.

**Interviews by
Judy Froshaug**

THE BACK LEGS

Audrey Slaughter (above)
former editor of *Over 21*, part owner of a racehorse

an owner, choosing the colours. Unfortunately all the best ones had gone.

I used to say I'd love a share in a horse. Then a friend came along with a Jockey Club steward who's also a breeder, and they found me. Window Shopper, a very pretty two-year-old out of Town and Country and Watch 'em Go. She has a nice narrow head and isn't too long in the back. When we first bought her I hadn't an idea about all the extras that go with owning a horse - getting it registered with Wetherby, paying the vet and the VAT and getting it a passport. Every month

THE SAME BOAT

Tony Chappell (left)
managing director of Tarquin Timesharing

The cost of buying a small yacht is prohibitive to many people, but spread among 15 or 20 it becomes possible. We even have members who could afford to buy outright but don't want to, so we have a large outlay on a boat they may use for only two weeks a year and which, for the remaining period, will be idle in the Mediterranean, deteriorating. And maintenance costs, alone, would be massive. People want ownership for a variety of reasons: many have found that yachting is a pleasant family activity but that sort of boat whose cost would come within their budget is not exactly

comfortable - a trailer-sailer or a speedboat for example. And then there's the glamour. As people's expectations develop they look at what their finances will allow against the style of life that is attainable. I regard the Trader 37 as equal in status to a four-bedroomed villa in the South of France, near the sea, with its own swimming pool.

There's a fantastic cross-

section of time sharers - a lot from the better professions (though no solicitors yet). People would feel inadequate on a yacht if their experience was so scant that they didn't have the confidence to anchor in the swish bays between the millionaires and summon up, like Charles Forte, a contempt from the ice-cream boat. There's no other social disqualification. On the Côte d'Azur the richest are the tallest dressers, or those wearing nothing at all.

Gulf Air 21 TriStar flights a week. The warmest possible welcome, complimentary refreshments and entertainments, choice of International and Middle Eastern cuisine, honoured by La Chaine des Rotisseurs. There's no better businessman's choice to the Gulf.

طيران الخليج

GULFAIR



Spread your wings

**Dubai daily from Heathrow
at 10.00.**



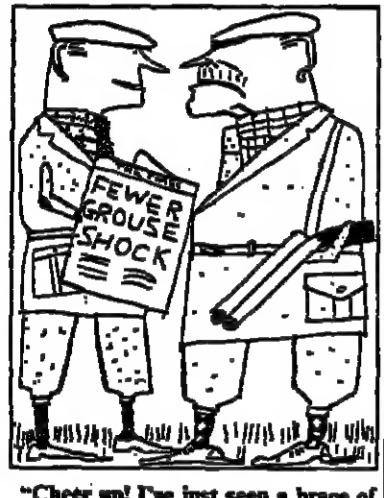
Diary divide

There will be a fringe beyond the fringe at this year's Labour Party conference in Brighton. Party headquarters had refused to list in the conference diary meetings organized by groups which are not on the official register. That includes, of course, Militant, but also Socialists for Labour Victory, Briefing Labour Campaign on Ireland, and the Labour Abortion Rights Campaign. *Tribune* received an invitation to list details of its meeting; Ken Livingstone's paper, *Labour Herald*, did not (though it may yet be admitted). Many more of Socialists for Labour Victory says her organization will aim to get an "alternative diary" with a comprehensive list of the week's events into the hands of every delegate. "It is the diary which most delegates follow when deciding how to spend their evenings"; she says, "so being excluded is quite important."

String along

PHSausage jokes are coming in as thick and dark I say, as stodgy as the sausages themselves, of which the classic wartime memory is that they were half bread because butchers found it difficult to make both ends meet, and so customers did not know whether to put mustard on them or marmalade. The popular favourite of the moment is the man who goes to the doctor and says: "My friends all say I'm mad because I like sausages." "That's not the problem - I rather like sausages myself." "Oh good - you can come round and see my collection." Today's British Sausage Time clock, though, goes to A. Smith of SEL3 for this risible riddle: "Why did Harold Wilson want the ketchup?" "Because he was past the sauce age (passed the sausage)." Oh dear. I think I've burst my skin.

BARRY FANTONI



"Cheer up! I've just seen a brace of animal liberators"

The leader...

National pride may not be appropriate on such an occasion, but it is true that the European Community Youth Orchestra, who give their first Prom tonight, include more British players than from any other BBC nation. Of the 134 players chosen from 4,000 who auditioned, 44 are British. Next most numerous are the Germans, with 20 fewer.

Daisy, Daisy!

I have had a polite phone call from Henry Hardy of the Oxford University Press offering literary immortality to the winner of our Saturday competition to fill the gap in the manuscript of *Daisy Ashford's The Life of Father McSwiney*, but only if we correct a misprint which crept in. When the second edition of the book is published Dr Hardy hopes to include the winning entry (suitably asterisked) as so to complete the sense of the Pope's *apres-théâtre* activities. But the gap which has to be filled is of about 34 words between "in his Public" and "was rather" and about three words between "was rather" and "they caught the fleas". Aspiring imitators of four-year-old prose style please note.

Underhand

A sharp dispute has arisen between the leading auction houses and the Victoria & Albert Museum. It concerns the latter's cricket team, which is alleged to be full of ringers. The V & A recently played Sotheby's, and hammered them. Tomorrow they meet Christie's and the antecedents of their team will be closely scrutinized. "It is no good playing febrile types who turn out in Flurock track suits and stand on the boundary remarking the too, too Turneresque sky, oblivious to the ball flying past them", says the V & A's captain, Nicky Bird. "Our players all have a connexion with the Museum. Our opening bowler, for example, sheltered in the doorway during a shower. We feel it is not how you play the game, but whether you win or lose".

This is the product of four years' high-powered market research by the British Airports Authority and Breadwinners Ltd, concessionaires for a line of souvenirs that are expected to smarten up the unacceptable face of aviation in this country. Badges, T-shirts, even teddy bears are on offer to catch the air traveller at an impressionable age and fix a cuddly image in his tiny mind. Harry Heathrow, Gary Gatwick, Stansted, Gordon Glasgow, Percy Prestwick and Archie Aberdeen are merely the vanguard in a merchandising experiment that Breadwinners is confident will take off in a big way.

PHS

Philip Towle warns against the new spirit of Gaullism

Nationalism, the threat to Nato

In proportion to their influence, too much attention is devoted to the minority who criticize Nato strategy from the left and too little to the attitudes of the general public and to those who criticize it from the centre or right - the "neo-Gaullists". This latter group, which includes a number of European politicians, some close to power, is more influential and therefore a far more insidious long-term threat to the Atlantic alliance than the small and obviously demoralized membership of CND, whose policies have been massively rejected at the polls.

Mr John Nott, the former Defence Secretary, declared himself a Gaullist and supported the Trident programme as a hedge against Nato's collapse. Hedley Bull, Professor of International Relations at Oxford, has said that the US has subordinated European defence in the interests of its world struggle with the Soviet Union. He has called for the formation of a European alliance within Nato and the development of a European nuclear force.

Sir James Cable, former head of the Foreign Officer Planning Staff, has called Britain's dependence on the US an addictive drug and suggested that it may have contributed to our national decline. He has also called for Britain to follow the French lead in defence policy, to close the US bases here and to limit Britain's commitment to the alliance mainly to maritime forces.

None of those quoted would like to see the precipitate collapse of Nato (and neither of course did de Gaulle) but, by suggesting that the alliance may disappear or that we should weaken our commitment to it, they advocate policies which could set in train an irreversible movement towards such a collapse. This is particularly so because their criticism coincides with growing attacks on the alliance from many Americans who resent the discrepancy between the US and European defence budgets.

Lest we forget: the great memorials

White elephants or national heritage? Gillian Tindall previews an exhibition opening in London tomorrow

The grave may not be either a fine or private place, but the law protects it today far more assiduously than it does the abode of the living: a dead body has a more secure tenure of its six feet of earth than of any house occupied in life. Tenants can be evicted, property compulsorily purchased, whole districts can be, and have been, swept away - but a special Act of Parliament is commonly needed to dislodge the dead from their resting place. Even where this does not apply (in the municipal cemeteries as opposed to the privately owned ones) the public health-cum-ecclesiastical regulations covering the removal and reinterment of remains offer a formidable deterrent.

In any case there is such popular prejudice against digging up the dead that local authorities will not usually risk an outcry by suggesting it, and such property companies as have felt a passing temptation towards what they assume to be a choice piece of potential real estate have almost always changed their minds and slunk off when the reality of the situation have been made plain to them. It has proved extremely difficult for cemetery owners to sell off even unconsecrated and unused segments of their land; at both Highgate in north London and Nunhead in the south such a scheme has been mooted at one time or another in an attempt to stave off the imminent bankruptcy of the companies concerned, and in both instances the protests were such that the scheme was abandoned.

People don't much want to look after their local cemeteries or pay for



John Nott, echoing the line set by de Gaulle. Right, Senator Stevens, a trend to a new isolationism

When Nato was established in 1949 the US was the greatest economic power in history and it seemed reasonable to ask it to protect the impoverished Europeans. By agreeing to this request Washington overturned all the foreign policy traditions which the US had built up since independence. But today the Europeans are not impoverished: wages in Copenhagen or Hamburg are now generally as good as those in Detroit or Dallas. Yet in 1981 the Americans spent \$782 per head on defence while the Danes spent \$280.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the traditional US hostility towards involvement in Europe has shown signs of revival, and that the Republican whip in the Senate, Senator Ted Stevens, and others have sought to reduce the US forces stationed in Europe.

If Nato were to collapse, the most probable immediate outcome is that Western Europe would dissolve into a confused medley of states, some trying to defend themselves, some hoping that their very weakness would save them from the effects of conflict elsewhere, others seeking an accommodation with Moscow.

Since then that proposition has been put with increasing frequency and force. On the other hand, if 350,000 American servicemen stationed in Western Europe, and the

promise of a million more to come in a crisis, have failed to reassure the West Europeans or to convince European military strategists that a Russian attack could be defeated without the use of nuclear weapons, how could Europe defend itself?

Without US support the Europeans the Warsaw Pact would have a comfortable three to one advantage over the West in the main elements of conventional military power, tanks and aircraft. Soviet submarines would dominate the oceans and the Soviet nuclear preponderance would be absolute. There is no prospect that the West European governments would undertake the huge defence spending needed to rectify so great an imbalance. Nor is it desirable that they should make economic and social sacrifices on such a scale.

If Nato were to collapse, the most probable immediate outcome is that Western Europe would dissolve into a confused medley of states, some trying to defend themselves, some hoping that their very weakness would save them from the effects of conflict elsewhere, others seeking an accommodation with Moscow.

It would be optimistic to assume that the Europeans would cooperate to defend themselves. But were they to do so their defences would still be much less effective than at present, and if they tried to make them effective they would be vastly more expensive. Alliances have been

incomparably the most successful arms control measures evolved since 1945.

The only advantage which the Europeans might acquire from the break-up of Nato would be a slight reduction in the risks of becoming involved in a war which began somewhere else in the world. But this cannot be taken for granted: in most cases Europe's strategic interests in the Third World coincide with those of the US, while, if the US and Soviet Union were to go to war, it is inconceivable that a strategically vital area such as Europe would be left unscathed.

If Nato did collapse we should most certainly try to fashion an adequate West European defence. But we should be aware of the magnitude of the problems involved. West Europeans can still do much, if they so choose, to strengthen the cohesion and military effectiveness of the alliance by increasing their share of the defence burden to a more equitable level and thereby working out a mutually acceptable relationship with the US.

But if the alliance did disintegrate, through a combination of insurmountable tensions and flawed perceptions of interest, no alternative strategy - whether in the form of neutralism or of military cooperation among the Europeans - could ensure the long-term security of Europe as effectively as the alliance has done in the past. It is above all in the period of uncertainty and confusion which would follow the collapse of Nato that each state would be most vulnerable to Soviet threats and blandishments and the dangers of war would be most acute.

The author is a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. His article is based on a monograph, *Europe Without America: Could We Defend Ourselves?* published by the Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies, 13-14 Golden Square, London W1.

Gerald Kaufman

When a ticket to the top cost 1s 4d

Two months after its disaster in the general election the Labour Party is still in a condition of shock. This is healthy. It would have been unhealthy if party members had shrugged off the events of June 9 as just another setback, easily capable of being put right, after a gentle period of reassessment. Very few have made that ostrich-like mistake. Indeed, there has been an almost masochistic tendency to pile on the gloom.

Again, the internal democracy of the trade unions has become a subject of debate, in a manner not agreeable to many. Lasting the unions but extremely salutary for the prospects of genuine democracy within those unions. Decisions to favour one candidate or another, if made by an executive council or a delegate conference, have been unconvincingly defended. Even consultation of members, embarked upon with whatever good intentions, has often been cumbersome, incompetent or faulty. It is clear that, even if the electoral college survives in its present form, it will be difficult to repeat these elephantic procedures in future contests. If this election convinces unions that they will have to put their own house in order, such a conversion will undermine many of the slab arguments that Norman Tebbit has used in seeking to vindicate his recently published anti-trade union proposals.

Labour activists know that the party cannot be allowed to drift, simply because events, instead of allowing such a drift, will provide an almost non-stop series of tests by which Labour's efforts at recovery will be gauged. By-elections will come along and Pethick, providing Labour with yet another lost deposit has demonstrated that unless the apparently remorseless electoral trend is reversed, each by-election could be a further milestone along the road of the party's decline, in little more than nine months will come the local elections, and shortly after them the elections to the European Assembly, in which Labour could have difficulty in defending even its present poor representation.

Labour on June 9 was sustained, insofar as it was sustained at all, by the residual loyalty of 28 per cent of the electorate. Many of those voters were giving a final chance to the party of their parents and grandparents. Each of those previous supporters, as well as the allegiance of new voters, will have to be won anew every time the polling booths open. Labour cannot afford to take a single elector for granted any longer. The next hurdle will come at the party conference, now less than seven weeks away. Even if that hurdle is surmounted, there will still be more ahead capable of sending the party sprawling. If Labour fails at the first hurdle, many spectators may have lost interest by the time the next is reached.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Gorton

Anne Sofer

Palmy days for the council counsel

It is sometimes said that the group of people that benefited most from the French Revolution were lawyers. Those who kept their heads, that is. And it seems that the same thing is happening in London in these revolutionary times.

I am astonished that the Bar Council has not mounted a campaign to save the GLC. I had expected, by now, petitions and probing questions in Parliament. Or at the very least a letter to *The Times* signed by 20 eminent heads of chambers.

But perhaps it is happening after all - in an appropriately discreet manner, words in the ear of ministers at the Reform Club. That must be it.

The truth is that the Bar has done tremendously well out of the GLC in the last two years - as it has out of all the new left-wing councils. Since the traumatic shock of the Law Lords' decision on London Transport fares in late 1981, the evolving attitude of the left towards the law has been fascinating to watch. Tempted at first to rail at the whole legal system as merely an arm of capitalist oppression, and the judges as pawns of a Tory government, then to indulge in nihil confrontationist tactics (the "Can't Pay, Won't Pay" campaign), they quickly came to realize that the law was an exciting game at which two could play. And it's fair to say that the Conservative forces that challenged the legitimacy of the fare reductions in the first place (Bromley Council et al) have only themselves to blame for this development.

In any case, the GLC Labour leaders found lawyers who told them that the Law Lords' judgment did not after all mean what it said, and they could decrease fares. They found lawyers who told them they did not have to carry out the Ministry of Defence's civil defence exercises. When they had one legal opinion suggesting they would be at risk of personal surcharge if they did not put up the price of school meals, they had little difficulty in finding another to say they could perfectly legitimately keep it where it was.

They have even (and here's an irony for the party of trade unionism) got legal advice on how to act unilaterally in imposing decisions on their own staff association.

The law on local authority powers and discretion is based on the anachronistic assumption that there is a consensus among all thinking men and women about what is "reasonable". Councillors are obliged by law to act in a way that is not unreasonable. The leading legal definition of this term is Lord Green's judgment in the celebrated *Wednesbury Corporation* case of 1947. This dictum, though it is always quoted with veneration, is not much help, being entirely opaque and tautologous. It reads, *inter alia*: "Unreasonable" . . . is a

Museum of London - but almost all the big London cemeteries and many of the provincial ones have a line of weeping angels, be-willowed urns and eccentric canopies.

Quis custodiet? The sums of money once paid by the grave owners to have them looked after have been rendered derisory by time, inflation and the intrusions of nature; and in any case, these works of art, in their now-wild setting, are not private property but a public legacy. William Morris's dictum, originally applied to buildings, seems apposite to cemeteries also: "These . . . do not belong to us only. . . They belonged to our forefathers and will belong to our descendants unless we play them false . . . We are only trustees for those who will come after us."

Yes, but who are to be the trustees? Local authorities, understandably, are either unwilling or inefficient in assuming the burden of the upkeep of what is not just a local institution: bodies of local people may be dedicated but lack both real power and funds. This month an appeal for Highgate is being launched - but the real need is a subversive of the whole purpose of cemeteries also: "These . . . do not belong to us only. . . They belonged to our forefathers and will belong to our descendants unless we play them false . . . We are only trustees for those who will come after us."

Thus the final paradox is that these old cemeteries have no value as an evocation of loved individuals - they evoke, rather, the knockabout drama of turnip-bogies and ghouls - but they are valuable as a social record and as a repository of sculpture. Highgate's horse, lion and recumbent dog are well known - and may be viewed again, in photographs, at the exhibition, at the

Elephant for which no one wants to be financially responsible.

The very cult of death has exacerbated the problem of the dead. For centuries, most people were buried simply in wooden shrouds, and wooden crosses were the norm: returning to dust meant just that because, within a hundred years, both visible and invisible relics obligingly rotted away. The universal use of the coffin and the general introduction of stone memorials in the eighteenth century changed all that - and indeed subverted the whole purpose of consigning a body to the earth.

The private family grave, purchased "in perpetuity" and marked by a substantial edifice, is a logical absurdity, a vain assertion of the social and economic values of this life and their power to transcend even mortality.

Thus the final paradox is that these old cemeteries have no value as an evocation of loved individuals - they evoke, rather, the knockabout drama of turnip-bogies and ghouls - but they are valuable as a social record and as a repository of sculpture. Highgate's horse, lion and recumbent dog are well known - and may be viewed again, in photographs, at the exhibition, at the

Why the sugar isle is in such a stir

Port Louis, Mauritius

As the campaign for the Mauritian general election on Sunday enters the final lap, most of the smart political money in this Indian Ocean sugar island is on the Mouvement Militant Mauricien (MMM) of the 38-year-old Paul Bérenger, a member of the white Franco-Mauritian minority, to win by a short head.

But the wistful punters are hedging their bets. For, as the wily former agriculture minister, Sir Satacan Boole, puts it, "today's enemy can be tomorrow's friend".

It is only 14 months since Mauritius, 720 square miles of coral-fringed volcanic rock inhabited by a racially mixed population of more than 900,000, last went to the polls and swept the left-wing MMM into power in a landslide. Mr Bérenger, whose youthful leader, Harish Boodhoo, represents a populist Hindu conservatism that has developed distinctly communist and anti-white overtones. Mr Bérenger and Mr Boodhoo accuse Mr Bérenger of being power-hungry and of betraying the "socialist" cause for which they fought together last year.

This, however, has not stopped the MMM from forming an alliance with the discredited Labour Party of Sir Seewoosagur. The octogenarian Sir Seewoosagur, the Hindu doctor who had led Mauritius for 14 years since independence from Britain, and had dominated the local political scene for a decade before that, failed to gain a seat.

The history of Mauritius is as surprising as its politics. Uninhabited for most of recorded history, it was colonized sporadically by the Dutch in the seventeenth century and settled permanently in 1721 by the French, who imprinted their culture and language on the island, established the sugar industry and introduced African slaves. Their mixed blood descendants now form the Creole population and their pidgin French dialect is the nearest thing to a lingua franca.

In 1810 the French were defeated

by the British, who abolished slavery and instead imposed indentured labour from India. Today 69 per cent of the population are Indians (52 per cent Hindus and 17 per cent Muslims), 25 per cent Creoles and 6 per cent Franco-Mauritians and Chinese.

This racial and cultural witch's brew has developed into one of the liveliest multi-party democracies in the world. The high quality (mainly French) press is unfettered, the judiciary is independent and there are no political prisoners. It is entirely in keeping with Mauritius's record that it may now become the first country under black majority rule to elect a white prime minister.

Whichever group comes to power will have to operate for some years within the narrow limits set by the IMF and the World Bank. The island is heavily in debt, one in every four Mauritians of working age is unemployed, most of the jobless being in the 15-24 age group, and the sugar industry has been operating at a loss for several years.

In foreign policy, there are restraints on

the anachronistic assumption that there is a consensus among all thinking men and women about what is "reasonable". Councillors are obliged by law to act in a way that is not unreasonable. The leading legal definition of this term is Lord Green's judgment in the celebrated *Wednesbury Corporation* case of 1947. This dictum, though it is always quoted with veneration, is not much help, being entirely opaque and tautologous. It reads,



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE TURKISH QUESTION

Can Turkey still stay as a Western ally when she returns to democracy again? Can she believe her allies when they agreed with "Erensan" in her most critical days? Can Turkey rely on these countries again?

These questions are asked in a document which, as reported in *The Times* last week, emanates from the sixteen Turkish political leaders of right and left who have been interned since June 2 in the disused radar station at Zincirbazar, near Canakkale on the Dardanelles. The authors of the document may not have intended it for publication, or at least may not have wished to be publicly associated with it. But there is no doubt that it does accurately reflect their views, and that they wished these views to be known in opinion-forming and policy-making "circles" in Europe and the United States.

The questions are in any case ones which such circles should be asking themselves with increasing discomfort. Up to now the prevailing tendency in the West has been to give General Evren and his regime the benefit of the doubt. They did, after all, put an end to the terrorism that was claiming twenty lives a day when they took over in September 1980, and to the parliamentary stalemate which had paralysed Turkey's political system. They allowed Mr Turgut Ozal, the monetarist guru of the incumbent government, to carry on his work of stabilising Turkey's finances and restoring her foreign credit.

Periodic military interventions to put the country back on course are hardly unprecedented in Turkey. There was one in 1969, another in 1971, both of which were followed by a fairly swift resumption of the democratic process. The generals of 1980 promised to do the same again, only to make a more thorough job of it this time.

That, to the political establishment both in Turkey itself and in the West, is what they appeared at first sight to be doing. True, in the process they arrested very large numbers of people, and there was a growing body of

evidence that many of those people were tortured during interrogation. But the scale of terrorism to be dealt with seemed to justify a large number of arrests, and – unhappily – torture had been by no means unknown in Turkey even under civilian government.

True, the limitations on freedom of expression seemed rather draconian, but they were widely assumed to be only a temporary aspect of martial law. True, the constitution promulgated last year seemed rather heavily weighted in favour of the executive power and against the freedom of the individual, but that was perhaps a necessary prophylactic against the excesses of the 1970s. True, the referendum held to ratify it was hardly a free and fair choice, but rather than quibble about that it was surely better to accept the result and get back to civilian rule?

Sustained by such arguments, politicians and media alike, in the West, have more or less consciously applied a lower standard to the regime's performance on human and civil rights than they would to any other European country, west or east. The long drawn out trial of twenty-seven intellectuals, including a retired ambassador (brought to court shaven-headed, refused permission to go abroad for cancer treatment, and now facing a probable ten-year prison sentence) for the heinous crime of forming a "peace association", has generally received down-page treatment. The American government seems unperturbed by the fact that the correspondent of United Press International was beaten up when he applied for a passport and has still not been given one five months later, in spite of written assurance to the contrary from the Turkish ambassador in Washington. One can imagine the reaction if a Polish journalist working for an American news agency were to be similarly treated.

Why? Because Turkey, unlike Poland, is part of the West.

Because martial law had been introduced there to save democracy, not to stamp it out. Or so we thought, and so – it is fair to say – many mainstream Turkish politicians thought until this year. But such a view is becoming less tenable.

The purge of universities this spring, directed not merely against Marxists but against even the most mildly left-leaning liberals, was hardly the act of a regime intending to restore democracy in any meaningful sense. Even so, the authorisation of political parties in April, in preparation for the elections due in November, seemed to offer a chance for free debate to resume.

The real moment of truth came on May 31, when the regime banned the first of the new parties that seemed likely to win substantial popular support and ordered the detention of Mr Suleyman Demirel, the often-referred conservative prime minister of the past two decades, along with thirteen other former politicians and two of the new party's would-be founders. Since then it has vetoed personalities to prevent other potentially popular parties of both left and right, from reaching the quota of thirty founding members which it has itself fixed. The deadline for formation of parties is now fast approaching and it is clear that only those whose leaders might be hand-picked by the generals will be allowed to qualify. Even they will have to submit their lists of candidates to a further veto.

Democracy means allowing the people to make their own choices – which, it now appears, is precisely what Turkey's generals are unwilling to do. In these circumstances it will be difficult for the rest of the world to accept the government that emerges from the elections (if they are held) as genuinely representative of the Turkish people. It looks as though what is planned is not, after all, the restoration of democracy but the legitimisation of continued military rule.

I suggest local councils should identify such sites and invite public comment on them before releasing them, if appropriate, for development. Otherwise, the final circular

Implications of green belt guidance

From Mr Sydney Chapman, MP for Chipping Barnet (Conservative)

Sir, Your leader on green belt policy (August 8) puts the recent Government draft circular in its proper and wider context. As you rightly judge, the circular has caused consternation to at least one MP representing part of an outer London borough containing a substantial wedge of green belt.

The draft circular is vague if not contradictory. If the final circular issued is not materially altered it will, I fear, cause totally different interpretations to be put upon it by the public, local planning authorities and potential developers.

For example, paragraph 11 of the draft circular states: "The Government continue to attach great importance to the use of green belts to contain the sprawl of built-up areas and to safeguard the neighbouring countryside from encroachment..." This is a fair summary of the definition and purpose of green belts.

Yet two paragraphs later the assertion is made that "... if green belts are drawn excessively tightly around existing built-up areas it may not be possible to maintain the degree of permanence that (they) should have..."

Surely, if the policy is to be effective, their boundaries should be drawn tightly around built-up areas on the fringes of the metropolitan (and other) green belts?

As I interpret the draft circular, the danger is that it will encourage owners and agents to apply for planning permission on any suitable site fit for development and make it more difficult for authorities to prevent other potentially

popular parties of both left and right, from reaching the quota of thirty founding members which it has itself fixed. The deadline for formation of parties is now fast approaching and it is clear that only those whose leaders might be hand-picked by the generals will be allowed to qualify. Even they will have to submit their lists of candidates to a further veto.

Democracy means allowing the people to make their own choices – which, it now appears, is precisely what Turkey's generals are unwilling to do. In these circumstances it will be difficult for the rest of the world to accept the government that emerges from the elections (if they are held) as genuinely representative of the Turkish people. It looks as though what is planned is not, after all, the restoration of democracy but the legitimisation of continued military rule.

I suggest local councils should identify such sites and invite public comment on them before releasing them, if appropriate, for development. Otherwise, the final circular

should be confined to stressing the success of green belts over the past four decades and the continuing need for authorities to be vigilant in protecting them from encroaching suburbs.

This is particularly necessary at a time when thousands of acres of land in the metropolis and other conurbations lie unused, under-used or derelict, and especially when London's first orbital motorway will be completed in three years with the consequent pressure for development all around it intensified.

SYDNEY CHAPMAN,
House of Commons.

From Mr R. W. G. Smith

Sir, One peg of the latest demand by the housebuilders for the release of green belt land for housing is that land of "little amenity value", for example run-down sites, should be freed for building.

Parts of London's green belt are undoubtedly of much less scenic value than others, but that does not mean that they should be released for housing. The green belt is there to prevent expansion of towns and the swallowing up of countryside by building, and the scenic quality of the land is irrelevant.

It suits the development interests to pretend that the less attractive land might as well be built upon, but that misrepresentation of the nature of the green belt ought not to go unchallenged. The tragedy is that the Secretary of State for the Environment and some newspapers look like falling for the trick.

People living near run-down green belt sites attach great importance to them if it is all that they have to prevent the spread of the Great Wen. To sacrifice green belt to mollify (temporarily) the vociferous and greedy building industry would be extremely short-sighted and a tragedy for future generations.

Unsightly sites can be rendered attractive and useful without surrendering them to builders. Surely it is not beyond our ingenuity to do that, and to meet any genuine housing needs elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. G. SMITH, Chairman,
The London Green Belt Council,
111 Billy Lows Lane,
Potters Bar, Hertfordshire.

is not receiving letters or allowed to visit him.

We believe that international publicity and pressure are an essential part of Amnesty's continuing campaign to secure the release of Dr Lis.

Yours faithfully,
MARY KERNICK,
FRANK DOBSON,
ALFRED DUBS,
CLIVE SOLEY,
Camden Amnesty,
37 Hillmorton Road, N7.

is not receiving letters or allowed to visit him.

We believe that international publicity and pressure are an essential part of Amnesty's continuing campaign to secure the release of Dr Lis.

Yours faithfully,
PETER J. SCHOFIELD,
Faculty of Law,
University of Leeds,
Leeds.

August 5.

Although we are unable to predict what may happen in the future (it may well be the title, "Curtains for our theatre heritage", is applicable), we look to it with more realism and enthusiasm than does Sir Roy.

Rather than complain one should be more positive in helping theatre. We in the theatre pursue with tireless vigour all avenues in an effort to improve its lot. Alas, in the corridors of power little attention is, at this moment, being paid to our plea by those who could alleviate our position. People running theatres are dedicated and skilled professionals doing a difficult job very well indeed and it is support they require, not criticism.

Finally, in reviewing a *Patriot* for

Me with Mr Alan Bates, which opened here on August 8 to an extremely high level of advance bookings, Mr Jack Tinker referred to it as "this palace of establishment theatre".

This group has four of the most

beautiful theatres in England, the

Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the

Strand, the Theatre Royal, Brighton

and Richmond Theatre and

categorically none of them are "sadly run down".

ARNOLD M. CROOK, Chairman,

ANTHONY PEEK, Managing

Director,

Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1

August 10.

Although we are unable to predict what may happen in the future (it may well be the title, "Curtains for our theatre heritage", is applicable), we look to it with more realism and enthusiasm than does Sir Roy.

Rather than complain one should be more positive in helping theatre. We in the theatre pursue with tireless vigour all avenues in an effort to improve its lot. Alas, in the corridors of power little attention is, at this moment, being paid to our plea by those who could alleviate our position. People running theatres are dedicated and skilled professionals doing a difficult job very well indeed and it is support they require, not criticism.

Finally, in reviewing a *Patriot* for

Me with Mr Alan Bates, which opened here on August 8 to an extremely high level of advance bookings, Mr Jack Tinker referred to it as "this palace of establishment theatre".

This group has four of the most

beautiful theatres in England, the

Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the

Strand, the Theatre Royal, Brighton

and Richmond Theatre and

categorically none of them are "sadly run down".

ARNOLD M. CROOK, Chairman,

ANTHONY PEEK, Managing

Director,

Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1

August 10.

Although we are unable to predict what may happen in the future (it may well be the title, "Curtains for our theatre heritage", is applicable), we look to it with more realism and enthusiasm than does Sir Roy.

Rather than complain one should be more positive in helping theatre. We in the theatre pursue with tireless vigour all avenues in an effort to improve its lot. Alas, in the

corridors of power little attention is, at this moment, being paid to our plea by those who could alleviate our position. People running theatres are dedicated and skilled professionals doing a difficult job very well indeed and it is support they require, not criticism.

Finally, in reviewing a *Patriot* for

Me with Mr Alan Bates, which opened here on August 8 to an extremely high level of advance bookings, Mr Jack Tinker referred to it as "this palace of establishment theatre".

This group has four of the most

beautiful theatres in England, the

Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the

Strand, the Theatre Royal, Brighton

and Richmond Theatre and

categorically none of them are "sadly run down".

ARNOLD M. CROOK, Chairman,

ANTHONY PEEK, Managing

Director,

Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1

August 10.

Although we are unable to predict what may happen in the future (it may well be the title, "Curtains for our theatre heritage", is applicable), we look to it with more realism and enthusiasm than does Sir Roy.

Rather than complain one should be more positive in helping theatre. We in the theatre pursue with tireless vigour all avenues in an effort to improve its lot. Alas, in the

corridors of power little attention is, at this moment, being paid to our plea by those who could alleviate our position. People running theatres are dedicated and skilled professionals doing a difficult job very well indeed and it is support they require, not criticism.

Finally, in reviewing a *Patriot* for

Me with Mr Alan Bates, which opened here on August 8 to an extremely high level of advance bookings, Mr Jack Tinker referred to it as "this palace of establishment theatre".

This group has four of the most

beautiful theatres in England, the

Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the

Strand, the Theatre Royal, Brighton

and Richmond Theatre and

categorically none of them are "sadly run down".

ARNOLD M. CROOK, Chairman,

ANTHONY PEEK, Managing

Director,

Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1

August 10.

Although we are unable to predict what may happen in the future (it may well be the title, "Curtains for our theatre heritage", is applicable), we look to it with more realism and enthusiasm than does Sir Roy.

Rather than complain one should be more positive in helping theatre. We in the theatre pursue with tireless vigour all avenues in an effort to improve its lot. Alas, in the

corridors of power little attention is, at this moment, being paid to our plea by those who could alleviate our position. People running theatres are dedicated and skilled professionals doing a difficult job very well indeed and it is support they require, not criticism.

Finally, in reviewing a *Patriot* for

Me with Mr Alan Bates, which opened here on August 8 to an extremely high level of advance bookings, Mr Jack Tinker referred to it as "this palace of establishment theatre".

This group has four of the most

beautiful theatres in England, the

Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the

Strand, the Theatre Royal, Brighton

and Richmond Theatre and

categorically none of them are "sadly run down".

ARNOLD M. CROOK, Chairman,

ANTHONY PEEK, Managing



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

HM YACHT BRITANNIA
August 13: The Duke of Edinburgh disembarked from HM Yacht Britannia this morning and travelled to Balmoral Castle.

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, celebrates her birthday today.

The Duke of Kent, as president, will visit the Imperial War Museum, London, SE1, and will later open the new Institute of Occupational Health at Birmingham University on November 28. The Duke of Kent, as vice-chairman, will chair the British Overseas Trade Board conference in Birmingham on November 30.

Marriages

Mr E. P. Bickersteth and Miss C. D. Longhurst.

The marriage took place at St Margaret's Angermer, West Sussex, on Saturday at 3.30 pm. The bride, Mrs John Bickersteth, eldest son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Mrs John Bickersteth, of The Palace, Wells, Somerset, and Miss Carolyn Longhurst, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Longhurst, of Old Place Farm, Angermer, West Sussex. The Bishop of Bath and Wells officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her mother, was attended by Miss Kim Toovey and Miss Kate Spargo. Mr Sam Bickersteth, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at Goodwood House and the honeymoon will be spent in Australia.

Mr M. H. Meyies

The marriage took place at the Church of St John the Baptist, Broadclyst, near Exeter, Devon, on Saturday at 3 pm. Mr Michael Meyies, youngest son of Sir Richard and Lady Meyies, of Longhill House, The Sands, Farnham, Surrey, and Mrs Mary Poole, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. F. Poole, of Myrtle Cottage, Broadclyst, near Exeter. Canon Dennis Oldaker officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream watered silk taffeta edged with heavy coquettish braid and a Juliet cap trimmed with braid and fresh flowers. She carried a bouquet of cream freesias and pink roses. Richard and Stephen Forbes, Fleur Meyies and Miss Kim Mitchell attended her. Mr Stirling Young was best man.

A reception was held at the Gray Hill Hotel, Pinhoe, and the honeymoon will be spent touring in Italy.

Mr R. Longair and Miss T. Lamprey

The marriage took place at Christ Church, Hopple, Northumberland on Saturday at 3 pm. Mr Robert James Longair, son of Mr Arthur Longair and Mrs Margaret Longair, of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and Miss Laura Mary Lamprey, daughter of Sir Laurence and Lady Lamprey, of Cawston, Thrapston, Morpeth, Northumberland. Canon J. E. Jameson and the Rev A. Footit officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by John Purphyre, Helen Stewart and Kate Wells. Mr Thomas Barrett was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in the Lake District.

Mr N. L. Bragg

Mr Miss E. A. Howard

The marriage took place on Saturday, August 13, 1983, at St

The Duke of Kent, as chancellor, will preside at the congregation for the conferment of honorary degrees at St Mary's University on December 2.

The Duke of Kent, President of the Football Association, will attend the 100th anniversary football match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities at Wembley Stadium on December 7.

The Duke of Kent, as president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, will attend a council meeting at 35, Belgrave Square, London, SW1, on December 8.

The Duke of Kent, Colonel Soton Guards, will visit the 2nd Battalion at Chelsea Barracks London, SW1, on December 13.

The Duke of Kent, Chairman of the United Kingdom Committee of European Music Years 1983, will attend a music meeting at the Arts Council, 105 Piccadilly, London, W1, on December 14.

Birthdays today

Mr Robert Bolt, 59; Sir Charles Carter, 64; Mr Jim Dale, 48; Mr Edmund Dell, 62; Air Marshal Sir Humphrey Edwards-Jones, 78; Mr Harold C. Edwards, 84; General Sir Basil Euston, 69; Mr Hans Feibusch, 85; Sir Monty Finniston, 71; Dame Wendy Hiller, 71; Miss Rita Hunter, 50; Lord Ingram, 66; Lord Kilbrandon, 78; Major-General R. W. Madoc, 76; Sir Patrick Nairne, 62; Mr Oscar Peterson, 58; Mr Justice Popplewell, 56; Professor Sir Leon Radzinowicz, 77; Air Marshal J. de M. Severs, 58; Mr Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, 75; Major-General D. N. Wimberley, 75.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include Dr Alan Robertson to be Vice-Chairman of the British Waterways Board until September 30, 1983.

A memorial service will be held for Peter Carlisle on Thursday, August 25, at 4 pm, at the parish church of Bardwell, near Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Mr J. Shand and Miss S. Warren

The marriage took place at St Mary's, Wargrave, Berkshire, recently between Mr Fergus John Shanahan, son of Mr and Mrs L. R. Shanahan, of Maidenhead, Berkshire, and Miss Susan Warren, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. I. Warren, of Calgary, Alberta.

Michael's Church, Othery, between Mr Nigel Lawrence Bragg, eldest son of Mr and Mrs S. L. Bragg, of Cambridge, and Miss Elizabeth Howard, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs S. J. Howard, of Othery, Somerset.

Mr J. Shand and Miss S. Warren

The marriage took place at St Mary's, Wargrave, Berkshire, recently between Mr Fergus John Shanahan, son of Mr and Mrs L. R. Shanahan, of Maidenhead, Berkshire, and Miss Susan Warren, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. I. Warren, of Calgary, Alberta.

Mr J. Shand and Miss S. Warren

The engagement is announced between Peter, third son of the late Canon L. J. Collins and Mrs D. C. Collins of Mount Bures, Suffolk, and Dawn, only daughter of Mrs E. Grimshaw, of Clevedon, Avon, and Mr R. H. Grimshaw.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr Peter C. Crowder, QC, and the Hon. Mrs Peter Crowder, of Pond house, Chawton, St. Austell, Cornwall, and Carolyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Griffiths, of Craigforth Cottage, Elie, Fife.

Captain J. M. Hurst and Miss H. M. Blandford

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr Peter C. Crowder, QC, and the Hon. Mrs Peter Crowder, of Pond house, Chawton, St. Austell, Cornwall, and Carolyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Griffiths, of Craigforth Cottage, Elie, Fife.

Captain J. M. Hurst and Miss H. M. Blandford

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr Peter C. Crowder, QC, and the Hon. Mrs Peter Crowder, of Pond house, Chawton, St. Austell, Cornwall, and Carolyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Griffiths, of Craigforth Cottage, Elie, Fife.

Captain J. M. Hurst and Miss H. M. Blandford

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Burchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Ainsty, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Eye Cottage, Hethfield, Sussex

Norwegian oil boost

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Norwegian Government has echoed the demands of the British Department of Energy for oil companies to exploit fully their assets in the North Sea. It has also promised up to £2bn of tax concessions to maximise output at the Ekofisk oil field.

Ekofisk provides 57 per cent of Norway's energy needs as well as bringing in significant foreign earnings. The government is expected to approve the

The injection scheme could yield an extra 190 million barrels of oil from the Ekofisk area.

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW ISSUES (AN) WATLING STREET, LONDON, EC4M 9AA, NOT LATER THAN 11.00 A.M. ON THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, GLASGOW, 17TH AUGUST 1983, OR AT THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOT LATER THAN 2.30 P.M. ON TUESDAY, 16TH AUGUST 1983.

ISSUE OF £1,000,000,000

10 per cent TREASURY CONVERTIBLE STOCK, 1986

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £96.75 PER CENT

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

Deposit with tender £40.00 per cent

Balance of purchase money

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 11TH APRIL AND 11TH OCTOBER

This Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trust Investments Act 1961 and is to be admitted to the Council of the Stock Exchange. The Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

1. THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive tenders for £200,000,000 of the above Stock; the balance of £200,000,000 has been reserved for the National Debt Commissioners for public funds under their management.

2. The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund, as made in the Council of the Stock Exchange.

3. The Stock will be held at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast.

4. Interest will be payable half-yearly on 11th April and 11th October. Interest will be transmitted by post. The first interest payment will be made on 11th April 1984 at the rate of £1.9905 per £100 of the Stock.

5. Holdings of 10 per cent Treasury Convertible Stock, 1986 may, at the option of holders, be converted into, or part into 10 per cent Conversion Stock, 2002 thereafter referred to as "Conversion Stock", as on the following dates and at the indicated rates:

Nominal amount of Conversion Stock per £100 nominal amount of Stock

Treasury Convertible Stock, 1986

Date of conversion

11th April 1984

11th April 1985

11th April 1986

11th October 1988

11th October 1989

11th October 1990

11th October 1991

11th October 1992

11th October 1993

11th October 1994

11th October 1995

11th October 1996

11th October 1997

11th October 1998

11th October 1999

11th October 2000

11th October 2001

11th October 2002

11th October 2003

11th October 2004

11th October 2005

11th October 2006

11th October 2007

11th October 2008

11th October 2009

11th October 2010

11th October 2011

11th October 2012

11th October 2013

11th October 2014

11th October 2015

11th October 2016

11th October 2017

11th October 2018

11th October 2019

11th October 2020

11th October 2021

11th October 2022

11th October 2023

11th October 2024

11th October 2025

11th October 2026

11th October 2027

11th October 2028

11th October 2029

11th October 2030

11th October 2031

11th October 2032

11th October 2033

11th October 2034

11th October 2035

11th October 2036

11th October 2037

11th October 2038

11th October 2039

11th October 2040

11th October 2041

11th October 2042

11th October 2043

11th October 2044

11th October 2045

11th October 2046

11th October 2047

11th October 2048

11th October 2049

11th October 2050

11th October 2051

11th October 2052

11th October 2053

11th October 2054

11th October 2055

11th October 2056

11th October 2057

11th October 2058

11th October 2059

11th October 2060

11th October 2061

11th October 2062

11th October 2063

11th October 2064

11th October 2065

11th October 2066

11th October 2067

11th October 2068

11th October 2069

11th October 2070

11th October 2071

11th October 2072

11th October 2073

11th October 2074

11th October 2075

11th October 2076

11th October 2077

11th October 2078

11th October 2079

11th October 2080

11th October 2081

11th October 2082

11th October 2083

11th October 2084

11th October 2085

11th October 2086

11th October 2087

11th October 2088

11th October 2089

11th October 2090

11th October 2091

11th October 2092

11th October 2093

11th October 2094

11th October 2095

11th October 2096

11th October 2097

11th October 2098

11th October 2099

11th October 2100

11th October 2101

11th October 2102

11th October 2103

11th October 2104

11th October 2105

11th October 2106

11th October 2107

11th October 2108

11th October 2109

11th October 2110

11th October 2111

11th October 2112

11th October 2113

11th October 2114

11th October 2115

11th October 2116

11th October 2117

11th October 2118

11th October 2119

11th October 2120

11th October 2121

11th October 2122

11th October 2123

11th October 2124

11th October 2125

11th October 2126

11th October 2127

11th October 2128

This document includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to Bespak plc ("the Company" or "Bespak"). The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

The Council of The Stock Exchange has granted the application for the Ordinary shares of the Company to be admitted to the Official List.

Bespak plc

(incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1929 - No. 405711)

Introduction by Hambros Bank Limited

Share Capital

Authorised	No. of shares	Issued and fully paid	No. of shares
£ 1,500,000	15,000,000	£ 1,070,050	10,700,500

Indebtedness

At the close of business on 29th July, 1983 the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") had outstanding secured term loans of £1,291,870 and hire purchase and lease commitments of £303,881. Save as aforesaid and apart from intra-group liabilities, no company in the Group had at the close of business on that date any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unlesured or any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings, or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments or any guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

Directors	Roy Edward Dexter M.C. (Chairman) Andrew Anthony Schumann (Managing Director), Graham Ernest Henry Begley F.C.A. Patrick Joseph Dunn M.Inst.M. Leslie James Kings Laurie Albert Sunders C. Eng., M.I. Mech.E., M.I. Prod.E. Michael Alec Schumann C. Eng., M.I.C.E. William Edward Warren C. Eng., M.I. Mech.E. Bergen Way, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 2JU.
Secretary	David Terence Kerby: Bespak plc, Bergen Way, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 2JU.

Registered office	Chile House, 20 Ropemaker Street, London EC2Y 9EA.
Joint auditors and reporting accountants	Erat & Whitney, Chartered Accountants, Becket House, 1 Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EU.
Principal bankers	Hambros Bank PLC, 78 Turners Hill, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire EN9 9BW.

Financial advisers	Hambros Bank Limited, 41 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA.
Registrars and transfer office	Berclays Bank PLC, Redbroke Hall, Knutford, Cheshire WA18 9EU.
Solicitors	Norton, Rose, Botterill & Roche, Kempson House, Camomile Street, London EC3A 7AN.
Stockbrokers	de Zoete & Bevan, 25 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7EE and The Stock Exchange.

Historical background

The Company was founded by Mr. Alex Schumann, the father of two of the present Directors, and until very recently a majority of the share capital has always remained in the ownership of the Schumann family. 65.5 per cent. of the Company's capital is presently held by Directors other than the Schumann family, 10.5 per cent. by a company associated with Hambros Bank Limited ("Hambros"), which subscribed for shares in 1971 following its participation in 1967 in the financing of an early stage of Bespak's expansion. In 1959, operating under licence, the Group began the assembly and sale in the United Kingdom and certain other territories of The Bespak Manufacturing Company's ("Bespak") range of aerosol valves, consisting of continuous spray valves for use in aerosols containing perfumes and colognes and metering valves delivering a measured spray for each depression of the actuator. Both valves of the latter type were also used in a range of colour cosmetics. From an initial option to provide for its use in the United States, in the early 1970's Bespak began to sell certain components produced in the United Kingdom manufactured components for reasons of cost and speed of delivery. Bespak also began improving upon the design covered by the licence, producing innovations based on those designs and originating specialised valves of its own design, becoming one of the world's major manufacturers of specialist aerosol valves. The licence and all associated agreements with Bespak were terminated in 1975.

The Company grew substantially during the late 1960's and early 1970's due in particular to the increase in sales of two products incorporating Bespak's valves. The first was the aerosol cologne spray pioneered in the United Kingdom by one of Bespak's customers, Yardley Manufacturing Limited, and the second was a pharmaceutical product for the relief of asthma, the bronchodilator Ventolin (a registered trade mark of the Glaxo group of companies). Ventolin was first marketed in the United States by Glaxo in 1969 and by Allergan in 1971. In a similar vein to the success of Glaxo's Hydrogen Peroxide, Bespak's aerosol metering valve for use with this product won a significant share of perfume and cologne valves and since then sales of these valves have always exceeded those of any other Bespak product despite the fact that the Company has remained the market leader in the United Kingdom for the supply of valves for aerosol spray perfumes and colognes.

In November, 1982 2,750,000 shares were placed by Hambros and permission was granted for dealings to take place in the Company's issued share in the United Securities Market.

The business

Bespak's principal business consists of the manufacture and sale of several different ranges of specialised aerosol valves. Of these, pharmaceutical metering valves, which are manufactured both in a standard range and in a special version for Glaxo, accounted for approximately 70 per cent. of Bespak's sales in the financial year ended 29th April, 1983, most of which were to Glaxo. The range of valves is designed to deliver an accurately measured and repeatable dose in a spray fine enough to reach the lungs, and is principally used in inhalation therapy. Bespak is aware of only two significant competitors in this market.

Another important product line is a range of valves for use with perfumes and colognes. Although sales of these valves accounted for just under 15 per cent. of Bespak's total sales in the financial year ended 29th April, 1983, they represent well over half the United Kingdom market for aerosol perfume and cologne valves, to most of the major cosmetic houses in the United Kingdom, including L'Oréal, Yardley, L'Oréal and Fabergé.

In addition to its two main product lines, Bespak manufactures and sells several other types of valves. It supplies the majority of United Kingdom manufacturers of aerosol fire extinguishers with a unique range of very high emission rate valves, together with handles, which for their part are capable of meeting the relevant requirements of the new British Standard for aerosol fire extinguishers. Although this product line only accounted for around 5 per cent. of sales in the financial year ended 29th April, 1983, the Company is increasing production capacity in anticipation of substantial sales growth in the United States.

Bespak also manufactures special valves for specific applications, including valves for safety lighter refills (for customers such as Ronson and Dunhill) and lock valves, valves for use with powders, thick creams, cosmetics and polyurethane foams and a medical catheter-valve, all of which together accounted for the remainder of sales in the financial year ended 29th April, 1983.

The geographical analysis of turnover is as follows:

	Financial year ended
United Kingdom	29th April, 1983
U.S.A.	29th April, 1983
Europe	29th April, 1983
Rest of the world	29th April, 1983
	5,805
	5,856

Although approximately 80 per cent. of sales in the Company's financial year ended 29th April, 1983 were to United Kingdom customers, the Directors are aware that a substantial proportion of valves sold in the United Kingdom are incorporated in products which are ultimately exported.

The Group

The Group comprises Bespak, which is the holding company and principal manufacturing company, Bespak Engineering Co. Limited ("Bespak"), which operates the plastic injection moulding department, and B.S.S. Technology Limited ("Bespak"), which is responsible for the design and development of much of the specialised machinery used by Bespak and Barberton.

Bespak produces over 10 million finished products per annum, using increasingly automated methods to assemble bought-in components, plastics and metal parts, using a combination of injection moulded by Barberton in engineering plastics. They are held in stock, and, on a continuous basis, currently produce over 300 different standard plastic moulded components in a year under strict quality control. Mould tools are made to extremely fine tolerances, usually in the Company's own toolroom. The Company is also a leader in its field in the use of computerised techniques. Administration and production controls are based on an extensively developed IBM installation and the Company has invested in a sophisticated Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAD/CAM) system, backed up by Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machine tools, principally in order to accurate detail design of the parts, tool design and the tool manufacturing processes, thus enabling the Company to produce to a high quality to customers' requirements. The Directors believe that one of Bespak's strengths is its highly developed engineering expertise which has resulted in the Company acquiring a reputation for high quality and reliability.

Although the Company relies upon a small number of suppliers for certain bought-in components and materials a policy of seeking additional sources for critical components is actively pursued. However, the testing of alternative materials or components for use in pharmaceutical applications is invariably protracted, in order to cement as far as possible relationships with a single supplier. The Company has recently acquired an approximate 25 per cent. shareholding in R. C. Bell Rubber Co. Limited.

The Company's marketing approach is based on a five year plan designed to achieve profit growth and reduce dependence on any one customer. Bespak's position as a supplier to specialist medical companies which close personal contact can be maintained with customers by a small sales force and backed up by a technical support service. Three sales executives are responsible for the United Kingdom and a fourth for visiting overseas customers, particularly in Europe. Many overseas territories need to be covered by agency agreements but the Company has recently taken over distribution responsibility for a number of these, including the Far East and Canada, South America, Japan and South Africa. The Company has a representative in the United States as part of its plan for market expansion there. It is Bespak's policy to maintain close contact with customers and potential customers so that its knowledge of their requirements is as complete and up to date as possible, thus enabling Bespak continually to develop its product ranges so as to meet these requirements.

The Ventolin valve

Bespak's range of pharmaceutical valves includes a special form of metering valve for use with Ventolin. In the financial year ended 29th April, 1983 sales of these valves to Glaxo accounted for approximately 60 per cent. of Bespak's sales. While Glaxo purchases aerosol valves from other manufacturers for use with other products, Bespak is Glaxo's sole supplier of valves for Ventolin.

Following the approval of Ventolin by the United States Food and Drug Administration in June of 1981 the Company has been the supplier to the market for the Ventolin valve. Glaxo commenced selling Ventolin in the United States in 1981. By agreement with Glaxo, Schering-Plough Corporation ("Schering") also manufactures Ventolin in the United States and the name Proventil. Bespak has agreed with Glaxo not to sell the Ventolin valve other than to Glaxo but with Glaxo's consent is now supplying Schering with this valve for use with Proventil and other products. The extension of the market for the Ventolin valve should result in a substantial increase in Bespak's sales.

There is no agreement between Glaxo or Schering and Bespak requiring either Glaxo or Schering to purchase valves from Bespak but the Directors consider it most unlikely that any other specialist valve could be made available to Glaxo or Schering by another manufacturer for at least several years. Although the patents covering the design of the special valve used with Ventolin have expired, there are certain special features and elements of technical expertise involved in the valve's manufacture which, the Directors consider, would make it an extremely difficult product to copy. In addition, the special valve is the only one which has been officially approved both in the United Kingdom and in the United States, as well as widely throughout the rest of the world, for dispensing Ventolin and any alternative valve produced would be required to undergo a long period of testing and approval by manufacturers and regulatory authorities before it could be substituted for the Bespak valve.

Future developments

As mentioned above, the potential market for Ventolin and Proventil in the United States is very large and even these products obtain a small share of the market. Bespak's sales of valves to Glaxo and Schering should increase substantially. The Directors also foresee growing United Kingdom sales export sales to other pharmaceutical companies of Bespak's range of metering valves suitable for inhalation therapy products.

Another United States market which the Directors believe has substantial potential is for aerosol fire extinguishers incorporating Bespak valves and handles. Approvals for these fire extinguishers are being sought from appropriate testing bodies and it is anticipated that the granting of these would result in a substantial increase in sales.

In furtherance of its expansion into the United States the Company has recently incorporated Bespak, Inc. as a wholly owned subsidiary and the company has acquired an option to purchase a site of approximately 38 acres in North Carolina on which it plans to construct a purpose built factory to house the Group's American operations so that it can more easily and efficiently service that market.

The Company is experiencing continuing growth in sales of perfume valves and related devices in Europe and is at an advanced stage in the development of lower cost metering valve systems for less demanding non-medical applications while continually seeking areas into which it can diversify by making use of its existing production moulding technology and marketing and engineering expertise. The Company's substantial research and development effort will continue to be used to explore possibilities for increasing sales by meeting requests from customers for special products or for variations on existing products but these are only manufactured in cases where the return to the Company is expected to be adequate.

Premises

The Company owns the freehold of a site of approximately 7.7 acres on the North Lynn Industrial Estate, King's Lynn, Norfolk, on which it has three buildings. The Company moved into two factory buildings on this site in 1975, one of which was a 20,000 square foot rented building on a site of approximately 5.3 acres and the other of which was a 25,000 square foot building constructed for the Company on an adjoining site of approximately 4.4 acres, the freehold of which had previously been bought by Bespak. The freehold of the rented property was acquired in 1979 and in 1980 the Company moved into an additional building of 45,000 square feet erected to it to design incorporating various innovations which have produced a more pleasant and efficient working environment leading to a greater integration of production and administrative functions. This latest building houses assembly operations, quality control, maintenance, research and development and of the management and the production and office staff. The 25,000 square foot building accommodates the research and development department and the 20,000 square foot building accommodates the production and development department.

The Directors consider that this site is capable of carrying at least a further 40,000 square feet of buildings in satisfactorily landscaped surroundings and have already put in hand site clearance preparatory to the erection of an extension to the factory.

Management and staff

Mr. R. E. Dexter, aged 63, is the non-executive Chairman of the Company and an Industrial Adviser to Hambros, having previously been Chief Executive of the Services Group. He joined Bespak as a Director in 1968, when Bespak had become involved in the Company, and was appointed Chairman in 1978.

Mr. A. A. Schumann, aged 44, joined the Company as Production Manager in 1969 after managerial experience with Ford Limited and ITT Data Services. He was appointed to the Board in 1970 and has been Managing Director since 1974.

Mr. G. E. H. Begley, aged 44, joined the Company in 1968 as the Company's accountant. He was appointed Finance Director in 1974 and is responsible for all aspects of the Group's financial affairs and administration.

Mr. P. J. Dunn, aged 38, joined the Company in 1974 as a sales executive and was subsequently promoted to sales manager before being appointed Marketing Director in 1981.

Mr. L. J. Kings, aged 54, joined the Company in 1964 as the works foreman and was subsequently promoted to assembly manager, production manager and manufacturing manager before being appointed Manufacturing Director in 1981.

Mr. L. A. Saunders, aged 49, joined the Company in 1980 as Engineering Director following senior management experience with several companies including ITT Cannon Electric and a subsidiary of Lockheed Corporation.

Mr. M. A. Schumann, aged 41, joined the Company in 1970 following managerial experience with Balfour Beatty Limited and Cementation Limited. He was appointed a Director in 1979 and is responsible for development of the Company's land and buildings and for long term planning.

Mr. W. E. Warren, aged 59, was Managing Director of the Company between 1963 and 1974 and is now a non-executive Director and part-time consultant to the Company.

Staff The Company employs approximately 200 people, all of whom are based in King's Lynn. Of these approximately 140 are employed in production (including Bespak, 60 in engineering (including Bespak), 30 in finance and administration, 20 in research and development and 10 in sales and marketing).

The Board is supported by a strong management team and All relations between management and employees are conducted through the Bespak Employees Council and labour relations are excellent.

There are three fully funded retirement benefit schemes in operation for the weekly and monthly paid employees, all of which are non-contributory.

Dividends

It is the Company's intention to pay dividends twice yearly split as to approximately 40 per cent. in February as an interim dividend and as to the remaining 60 per cent. in October as a final dividend.

Appendix I - Accountants' Report

The following is a copy of the joint report of Ernst & Whitney and Hogg Bullmore & Co., Chartered Accountants, to the Directors of the Company:

Ernst & Whitney
Becket House,
1 Lambeth Palace Road,
London SE1 7EU.
The Directors,
Bespak plc,
The Directors,
Hambros Bank Limited

Glaxo
International
Interaction

We have reviewed the audited accounts of Bespak plc ("Bespak") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") for the financial year ended 29th April, 1983. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and have been audited by Hogg Bullmore & Co., Chartered Accountants for the four financial years ended

<tr

Bespak plc — continued

(iv) Extraordinary charges
The extraordinary charges in the financial year ended 1st May, 1981 represent redundancy costs and in the financial year ended 27th April, 1982 represents the cost of obtaining permission to deal in Bespak's Ordinary shares on the United Securities Market in November, 1982.

(v) Dividends

Dividends paid by Bespak comprise—

	Financial year ended			
	27th April, 1979	2nd May, 1980	1st May, 1981	30th April, 1982
Amounts payable (£'000)	43	—	59	210
Rate per share—on 420,020 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10.5p	—	7p	14p
Dividends of £1,400 were waived in respect of the financial year ended 27th April, 1979.				2p

(vi) Movements on reserves

Movements on reserves during the period have been—

	Financial year ended			
	27th April, 1979	2nd May, 1980	1st May, 1981	30th April, 1982
Reserves at the beginning of the financial year	1,198	1,813	2,150	2,167
Retained profit	615	337	17	762
Capitalisation of reserves	—	—	—	(500)
	1,813	2,150	2,167	3,757

(vii) Earnings per share

Earnings per share have been calculated on the 10,500,500 Ordinary shares of 10p each in issue and on the profits after taxation and before extraordinary charges for each year.

2. Statements of source and application of funds

The source and application of funds of the Group for each of the five financial years ended 27th April, 1983 were as follows—

	Financial year ended			
	27th April, 1979	2nd May, 1980	1st May, 1981	30th April, 1982
Source of funds				
Profit before taxation	677	317	846	1,802
Extraordinary charges	—	(20)	—	(64)
Add depreciation	677	317	846	1,718
Add amount written off investment in related company	267	356	400	547
Funds from operations	114	673	484	2,250
Other sources	—	—	—	—
Bank and cash	11	17	13	42
Total funds generated	955	2,180	501	2,332
Application of funds				
Additions to fixed assets	877	2,102	312	234
Dividends	38	43	—	29
Loan repayments	85	128	27	179
Tax paid	6	—	—	31
Investment in related company	—	—	—	1
(Decrease)/increase in liquid funds	986	2,372	339	1,925
	(41)	(63)	168	1,005
Movement in working capital				
Stock	559	597	(45)	260
Debtors	24	(123)	325	339
Creditors	(360)	304	170	(223)
Hire purchase and leasing creditors	(19)	(363)	85	(14)
	214	85	186	(143)
(Decrease)/increase in liquid funds	(255)	(119)	170	819
	(41)	(63)	168	1,005

4. Balance sheets

The balance sheets of the Group and of Bespak at 27th April, 1983 were as follows—

	The Group		Bespak	
Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets	(i)	4,293	3,651	2,651
Patents and trade marks	(ii)	15	14	14
Investment in related company	(iii)	—	—	—
Leased assets	(iv)	12	12	12
Interest in subsidiaries	(v)	4,317	5,671	5,671
Current assets				
Stocks and work in progress	(vi)	1,535	1,211	—
Debtors	1,495	1,485	1,292	—
Cash and bank balances	1,322	1,322	—	—
	4,352	4,059	—	—
Current liabilities				
Creditors	(vii)	1,938	1,326	—
Provision for dividends	210	210	—	—
Loan commitments due within one year	(viii)	342	342	—
	2,450	2,457	—	—
Net current assets		1,872	1,581	—
Loan commitments	(vii)	6,169	8,146	—
Taxation payable 1st January, 1983	1,202	1,202	50	50
	4,807	4,807	—	—
Financed by:				
Share capital	(ix)	1,080	1,080	—
Distributable reserves	9,577	3,714	4,764	—
	4,807	4,807	—	—
Notes on the balance sheet				
(i) Fixed assets				
Fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation, as follows—				
<i>At the Group</i>	<i>Cost or valuation</i>	<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	<i>Net book amount</i>	
Freshhold land and buildings	4,262	2,177	2,285	
Plant and machinery	218	58	160	
Motor vehicles	294	—	294	
Plant under construction	5,673	2,382	4,291	
<i>(b) Bespak</i>				
<i>Cost or valuation</i>	<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	<i>Net book amount</i>		
Freshhold land and buildings	1,909	147	1,462	
Plant and machinery	3,457	1,518	1,939	
Motor vehicles	218	58	160	
Plant under construction	100	—	100	
	5,374	1,723	3,651	
Plant under construction represents those assets being constructed within the Group. Bespak manufactures component tooling and Bespak manufactures specialised machinery, both of which are sold to Bespak. Any costs in excess of the Directors' valuation of the asset are written off.				
(ii) Patents and trade marks				
Patents and trade marks are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, as follows—				
<i>Cost</i>				
Accumulated depreciation	—	—	14	
	—	—	14	
(iii) Investment in related company				
In February, 1982 Bespak acquired a 50 per cent interest in the issued ordinary share capital of WmLight which is involved in developing a new rolling ball system and fibre stick extrusion for use in rolling ball writing instruments. At 27th April, 1983 full provision was made against the cost of the investment in view of the present unattractiveness to the Group of its sales.				
(iv) Leased assets				
Leased assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, as follows—				
<i>Cost</i>				
Accumulated depreciation	—	—	12	
	—	—	12	
(v) Interest in subsidiaries				
Interest at cost	(202)	3	88	99
Losses to subsidiaries	—	—	—	—
	—	—	99	
The loans to subsidiaries are interest free with unspecified repayment terms but are regarded by Bespak as long term.				
On 21st July, 1983 Bespak, Inc. was incorporated in the United States as a wholly owned subsidiary with a paid-in share capital of US\$1,000.				
(vi) Stocks and work in progress				
The stocks and work in progress are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, as follows—				
<i>The Group</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	<i>Net book amount</i>	
Materials and stores	1,143	842	299	
Work in progress	56	57	32	
Finished goods	306	342	—	
	1,505	1,241	299	
(vii) Proposed dividend				
The proposed dividend of 2p per share is payable on 8th October, 1983.				
(viii) Loan commitments				
Bespak's loan commitments at 27th April, 1983 were—				
<i>Secured bank loan</i>	<i>Interest and banking commitments</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Over within one year	157	175	342	
Over one to two years	157	125	282	
Two and five years	500	39	539	
Over five years	500	—	500	
	1,334	340	1,874	
The secured bank loan is repayable in equal quarterly instalments of £41,666 and is secured by a floating charge on all assets of Bespak. Interest is charged at 3 per cent, over Barclays Bank base rate. Hire purchase commitments are subject to variable interest rates linked to finance house base rate.				
(ix) Share capital				
The share capital of Bespak at 27th April, 1982 was £1,000,000 divided into Ordinary shares of £1 each, of which 420,020 Ordinary shares were issued and fully paid.				
On 22nd November, 1982—				
(a) the authorised share capital was increased to £1,500,000 and the Ordinary shares of £1 each were subdivided into Ordinary shares of 10p each;				
(b) the issued share capital was increased to £1,250,050 by the issue of 6,300,300 Ordinary shares of 10p each credited as fully paid by way of a capitalisation of reserves.				
On 8th August, 1983 200,000 shares of 10p each were issued fully paid as consideration for the acquisition of approximately 27 per cent of the issued share capital of R. C. Bull Rubber Co. Limited.				
(x) Deferred taxation				
Potential taxation liabilities, which are not expected to crystallise in the future, exist in respect of—				
<i>The Group</i>				
Accumulated capital allowances	1,573	1,482	95	
Short-term timing differences	—	—	—	
Tax losses utilised	1,542	1,457	—	

The secured bank loan is repayable in equal quarterly instalments of £41,666 and is secured by a floating charge on all assets of Bespak. Interest is charged at 3 per cent, over Barclays Bank base rate. Hire purchase commitments are subject to variable interest rates linked to finance house base rate.

(x) Share capital

The share capital of Bespak at 27th April, 1982 was £1,000,000 divided into Ordinary shares of £1 each, of which 420,020 Ordinary shares were issued and fully paid.

On 22nd November, 1982—

(a) the authorised share capital was increased to £1,500,000 and the Ordinary shares of £1 each were subdivided into Ordinary shares of 10p each;

(b) the issued share capital was increased to £1,250,050 by the issue of 6,300,300 Ordinary shares of 10p each credited as fully paid by way of a capitalisation of reserves.

On 8

THE TIMES 1000

1982/1983 The World's Top Companies

The top 1000 UK companies, with detailed data plus addresses.

The 500 leading European companies and American, Japanese, Irish, Canadian, Hong Kong companies, etc.

Available from Booksellers or direct at £4.25 including postage.

TIMES BOOKS LTD 16 Golden Square, London, W1.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today, Dealings End, Sept. 2. Contingency Day, Sept. 3. Settlement Day, Sept. 12.

5. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

USM REVIEW

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS EVERY MONDAY

Stock outstanding	Price	Chg	Int.	Gross Div	Int.	Gross Div	Int.	Gross Div	Int.	Gross Div	Int.	Gross Div	Int.	Gross Div	Int.	Gross Div	Int.	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Int.	
Stock	last	last	Friday	week	yield	Company	last	Int.	yield	P/E												
BRITISH FUNDS																						
SHORTS																						
900m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Brit Fins	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Brit Fins	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Brit Fins	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Brit Fins	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
900m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Leisure	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Leisure	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Leisure	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Leisure	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
900m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Paper	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Paper	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Paper	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Paper	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,100m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	Am Steel	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.25
1,200m	£1.95	1.95																				

The Man at home in the hot-house

From Levine Mair, Dublin

With Brian Barnes taking three putts across the seventeenth green and dropping his iron left at the last, Seve Ballesteros scraped home by two shots in the Carroll's Irish Open at Royal Dublin. "For the last three holes it felt like matchplay," he said, as he shook hands with Barnes. "It was a great fight."

With his 17 under par aggregate of 271, Ballesteros collected £18,330 to Barnes's £12,400. In the 12 Marchbank and Nick Faldo, at 12 under par, each won £6,195, but no one had quite how much was bagged by that enterprising soul, who at the height of the tournament, carved a hole in the fencing to the right of the eighth fairway and started to charge admission. Barnes swears by the pink anti-depressant tablets he has been taking, but it was the further lift before coming into the pressure of the final round, it came in the shape of his draw. To be sent out alongside Faldo and Ballesteros was the best thing that could happen to a man, who, like the Spaniard, likes nothing more than an element of match-play.

On Saturday night Ballesteros had said softly, "I think he was definitely tired, and I need of a bit of space." People can guess how I feel, but they don't really know." At the end of yesterday, Barnes seemed to have come close to understanding. "I don't envy Seve," he insisted. "At the last, it was like being in a hot-house, I was given a push and ended up crawling on to the green on my hands and knees."

When Barnes had a birdie on the fifteenth to get back on level terms, the feeling was that he had perhaps done enough to break Ballesteros. However, his three putts on the seventeenth green lifted the crows from Ballesteros's shoulders. The twinkle was back in his eye, and, almost inevitably, he went on to sign off in style, holing from 20ft.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (British and Irish amateur senior): 271: S. Ballesteros (Spa), 270, 272: N. Faldo (Eng), 270, 269: M. Faldo (Eng), 270, 270: N. Faldo (Eng), 269, 268: J. Faldo (Eng), 270, 270: P. Faldo (Eng), 269, 268: N. Faldo (Eng), 268, 267: A. Faldo (Eng), 270, 269: N. Faldo (Eng), 267, 266: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 267: N. Faldo (Eng), 266, 265: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 266: N. Faldo (Eng), 265, 264: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 265: N. Faldo (Eng), 264, 263: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 263: N. Faldo (Eng), 263, 262: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 262: N. Faldo (Eng), 262, 261: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 261: N. Faldo (Eng), 261, 260: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 260: N. Faldo (Eng), 260, 259: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 259: N. Faldo (Eng), 259, 258: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 258: N. Faldo (Eng), 258, 257: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 257: N. Faldo (Eng), 257, 256: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 256: N. Faldo (Eng), 256, 255: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 255: N. Faldo (Eng), 255, 254: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 254: N. Faldo (Eng), 254, 253: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 253: N. Faldo (Eng), 253, 252: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 252: N. Faldo (Eng), 252, 251: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 251: N. Faldo (Eng), 251, 250: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 250: N. Faldo (Eng), 250, 249: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 249: N. Faldo (Eng), 249, 248: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 248: N. Faldo (Eng), 248, 247: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 247: N. Faldo (Eng), 247, 246: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 246: N. Faldo (Eng), 246, 245: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 245: N. Faldo (Eng), 245, 244: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 244: N. Faldo (Eng), 244, 243: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 243: N. Faldo (Eng), 243, 242: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 242: N. Faldo (Eng), 242, 241: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 241: N. Faldo (Eng), 241, 240: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 240: N. Faldo (Eng), 240, 239: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 239: N. Faldo (Eng), 239, 238: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 238: N. Faldo (Eng), 238, 237: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 237: N. Faldo (Eng), 237, 236: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 236: N. Faldo (Eng), 236, 235: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 235: N. Faldo (Eng), 235, 234: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 234: N. Faldo (Eng), 234, 233: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 233: N. Faldo (Eng), 233, 232: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 232: N. Faldo (Eng), 232, 231: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 231: N. Faldo (Eng), 231, 230: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 230: N. Faldo (Eng), 230, 229: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 229: N. Faldo (Eng), 229, 228: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 228: N. Faldo (Eng), 228, 227: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 227: N. Faldo (Eng), 227, 226: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 226: N. Faldo (Eng), 226, 225: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 225: N. Faldo (Eng), 225, 224: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 224: N. Faldo (Eng), 224, 223: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 223: N. Faldo (Eng), 223, 222: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 222: N. Faldo (Eng), 222, 221: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 221: N. Faldo (Eng), 221, 220: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 220: N. Faldo (Eng), 220, 219: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 219: N. Faldo (Eng), 219, 218: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 218: N. Faldo (Eng), 218, 217: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 217: N. Faldo (Eng), 217, 216: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 216: N. Faldo (Eng), 216, 215: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 215: N. Faldo (Eng), 215, 214: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 214: N. Faldo (Eng), 214, 213: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 213: N. Faldo (Eng), 213, 212: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 212: N. Faldo (Eng), 212, 211: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 211: N. Faldo (Eng), 211, 210: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 210: N. Faldo (Eng), 210, 209: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 209: N. Faldo (Eng), 209, 208: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 208: N. Faldo (Eng), 208, 207: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 207: N. Faldo (Eng), 207, 206: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 206: N. Faldo (Eng), 206, 205: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 205: N. Faldo (Eng), 205, 204: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 204: N. Faldo (Eng), 204, 203: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 203: N. Faldo (Eng), 203, 202: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 202: N. Faldo (Eng), 202, 201: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 201: N. Faldo (Eng), 201, 200: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 200: N. Faldo (Eng), 200, 199: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 199: N. Faldo (Eng), 199, 198: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 198: N. Faldo (Eng), 198, 197: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 197: N. Faldo (Eng), 197, 196: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 196: N. Faldo (Eng), 196, 195: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 195: N. Faldo (Eng), 195, 194: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 194: N. Faldo (Eng), 194, 193: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 193: N. Faldo (Eng), 193, 192: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 192: N. Faldo (Eng), 192, 191: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 191: N. Faldo (Eng), 191, 190: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 190: N. Faldo (Eng), 190, 189: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 189: N. Faldo (Eng), 189, 188: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 188: N. Faldo (Eng), 188, 187: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 187: N. Faldo (Eng), 187, 186: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 186: N. Faldo (Eng), 186, 185: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 185: N. Faldo (Eng), 185, 184: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 184: N. Faldo (Eng), 184, 183: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 183: N. Faldo (Eng), 183, 182: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 182: N. Faldo (Eng), 182, 181: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 181: N. Faldo (Eng), 181, 180: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 180: N. Faldo (Eng), 180, 179: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 179: N. Faldo (Eng), 179, 178: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 178: N. Faldo (Eng), 178, 177: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 177: N. Faldo (Eng), 177, 176: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 176: N. Faldo (Eng), 176, 175: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 175: N. Faldo (Eng), 175, 174: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 174: N. Faldo (Eng), 174, 173: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 173: N. Faldo (Eng), 173, 172: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 172: N. Faldo (Eng), 172, 171: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 171: N. Faldo (Eng), 171, 170: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 170: N. Faldo (Eng), 170, 169: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 169: N. Faldo (Eng), 169, 168: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 168: N. Faldo (Eng), 168, 167: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 167: N. Faldo (Eng), 167, 166: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 166: N. Faldo (Eng), 166, 165: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 165: N. Faldo (Eng), 165, 164: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 164: N. Faldo (Eng), 164, 163: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 163: N. Faldo (Eng), 163, 162: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 162: N. Faldo (Eng), 162, 161: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 161: N. Faldo (Eng), 161, 160: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 160: N. Faldo (Eng), 160, 159: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 159: N. Faldo (Eng), 159, 158: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 158: N. Faldo (Eng), 158, 157: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 157: N. Faldo (Eng), 157, 156: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 156: N. Faldo (Eng), 156, 155: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 155: N. Faldo (Eng), 155, 154: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 154: N. Faldo (Eng), 154, 153: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 153: N. Faldo (Eng), 153, 152: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 152: N. Faldo (Eng), 152, 151: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 151: N. Faldo (Eng), 151, 150: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 150: N. Faldo (Eng), 150, 149: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 149: N. Faldo (Eng), 149, 148: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 148: N. Faldo (Eng), 148, 147: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 147: N. Faldo (Eng), 147, 146: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 146: N. Faldo (Eng), 146, 145: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 145: N. Faldo (Eng), 145, 144: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 144: N. Faldo (Eng), 144, 143: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 143: N. Faldo (Eng), 143, 142: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 142: N. Faldo (Eng), 142, 141: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 141: N. Faldo (Eng), 141, 140: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 140: N. Faldo (Eng), 140, 139: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 139: N. Faldo (Eng), 139, 138: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 138: N. Faldo (Eng), 138, 137: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 137: N. Faldo (Eng), 137, 136: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 136: N. Faldo (Eng), 136, 135: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 135: N. Faldo (Eng), 135, 134: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 134: N. Faldo (Eng), 134, 133: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 133: N. Faldo (Eng), 133, 132: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 132: N. Faldo (Eng), 132, 131: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 131: N. Faldo (Eng), 131, 130: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 130: N. Faldo (Eng), 130, 129: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 129: N. Faldo (Eng), 129, 128: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 128: N. Faldo (Eng), 128, 127: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 127: N. Faldo (Eng), 127, 126: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 126: N. Faldo (Eng), 126, 125: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 125: N. Faldo (Eng), 125, 124: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 124: N. Faldo (Eng), 124, 123: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 123: N. Faldo (Eng), 123, 122: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 122: N. Faldo (Eng), 122, 121: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 121: N. Faldo (Eng), 121, 120: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 120: N. Faldo (Eng), 120, 119: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 119: N. Faldo (Eng), 119, 118: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 118: N. Faldo (Eng), 118, 117: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 117: N. Faldo (Eng), 117, 116: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 116: N. Faldo (Eng), 116, 115: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 115: N. Faldo (Eng), 115, 114: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 114: N. Faldo (Eng), 114, 113: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 113: N. Faldo (Eng), 113, 112: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 112: N. Faldo (Eng), 112, 111: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 111: N. Faldo (Eng), 111, 110: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 110: N. Faldo (Eng), 110, 109: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 109: N. Faldo (Eng), 109, 108: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 108: N. Faldo (Eng), 108, 107: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 107: N. Faldo (Eng), 107, 106: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 106: N. Faldo (Eng), 106, 105: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 105: N. Faldo (Eng), 105, 104: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 104: N. Faldo (Eng), 104, 103: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 103: N. Faldo (Eng), 103, 102: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 102: N. Faldo (Eng), 102, 101: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 101: N. Faldo (Eng), 101, 100: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 100: N. Faldo (Eng), 100, 99: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 99: N. Faldo (Eng), 99, 98: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 98: N. Faldo (Eng), 98, 97: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 97: N. Faldo (Eng), 97, 96: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 96: N. Faldo (Eng), 96, 95: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 95: N. Faldo (Eng), 95, 94: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 94: N. Faldo (Eng), 94, 93: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 93: N. Faldo (Eng), 93, 92: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 92: N. Faldo (Eng), 92, 91: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 91: N. Faldo (Eng), 91, 90: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 90: N. Faldo (Eng), 90, 89: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 89: N. Faldo (Eng), 89, 88: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 88: N. Faldo (Eng), 88, 87: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 87: N. Faldo (Eng), 87, 86: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 86: N. Faldo (Eng), 86, 85: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 85: N. Faldo (Eng), 85, 84: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 84: N. Faldo (Eng), 84, 83: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 83: N. Faldo (Eng), 83, 82: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 82: N. Faldo (Eng), 82, 81: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 81: N. Faldo (Eng), 81, 80: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 80: N. Faldo (Eng), 80, 79: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 79: N. Faldo (Eng), 79, 78: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 78: N. Faldo (Eng), 78, 77: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 77: N. Faldo (Eng), 77, 76: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 76: N. Faldo (Eng), 76, 75: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 75: N. Faldo (Eng), 75, 74: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 74: N. Faldo (Eng), 74, 73: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 73: N. Faldo (Eng), 73, 72: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 72: N. Faldo (Eng), 72, 71: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 71: N. Faldo (Eng), 71, 70: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 70: N. Faldo (Eng), 70, 69: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 69: N. Faldo (Eng), 69, 68: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 68: N. Faldo (Eng), 68, 67: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 67: N. Faldo (Eng), 67, 66: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 66: N. Faldo (Eng), 66, 65: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 65: N. Faldo (Eng), 65, 64: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 64: N. Faldo (Eng), 64, 63: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 63: N. Faldo (Eng), 63, 62: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 62: N. Faldo (Eng), 62, 61: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 61: N. Faldo (Eng), 61, 60: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 60: N. Faldo (Eng), 60, 59: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 59: N. Faldo (Eng), 59, 58: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 58: N. Faldo (Eng), 58, 57: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 57: N. Faldo (Eng), 57, 56: G. Miller (Aus), 270, 56: N. Faldo (Eng), 56,

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS
AND IN MEMORIAM £2.25 & £1.50
minimum 3 lines.

Announcements authenticated by
the names and addresses of the
writer, may be sent to:

THE TIMES

200 Gray's Inn Road

London WC1X 6EE

or addressed to our telephone
subscribers only to 01-837 3331
or 01-837 3333.

Announcements can be received by
telephone between 9.00am and
8.30pm, Monday to Friday, on an
average rate of £0.05/min. and
12.00p/min. For publication the
following day, phone by 5.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES,
WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and
Social Page. £5 a line. 01-837
7714

Court and Social Page announcements
cannot be accepted by
telephone.

WHO CAN BRING A clean thing out of an unclean? not one. Job 14: 4

BIRTHS

AUGUST On August 10th in
Norwich, a son and a daughter, a son
and a daughter.

SEOTT - On August 11th at the
Plymouth Central Methodist Church,
a daughter, Caroline, and Terence,
a daughter, Elizabeth.

WILLIAMS - On August 11th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

CARON - On August 8th at St M
Hospital, London, a son, a daughter
and a brother, John, and a daughter,
Charrington.

PENELON - On 28th July to Jennifer
and Brian Lawrence, a son, a
daughter, Elizabeth.

CHURCH - On August 12th at the
Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception,
Phoenix, Arizona, a daughter, a
son, a brother, a daughter.

JONES - On 8th August at Queen
Charlotte's Hospital, 10 Marlton road,
London, a son, a daughter, a son, a
daughter.

RODRIGUEZ - On August 11 to Jerry
Baptist and Patricia - a son, Mark
Andrew.

MARRIAGES

ANTONIADIS - BATHURST - On
August 11, 1983, Shirley, widow of
Mike and Mrs C Antoniadis of
Harrow, to Michael, a son of
George and Shirley Robinson.

BLITZ - On August 11th at the
Plymouth Central Methodist
Church, a daughter, Caroline, and Terence,
a daughter, Elizabeth.

WILLIAMS - On August 11th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

PRESCOTT-KENT - On 23rd July at
the Royal Hospital, Sutton, the
Bride, the Honourable Mrs. Margaret
and the Groom, Mr. Michael Preesk.

ROBERTS - On August 11 to Jerry
Baptist and Patricia - a son, Mark
Andrew.

DEATHS

CLAYTON - On August 12th, 1983,
aged 82 years, Godfrey, dear son of
John and Mrs. John Clayton, of
Harrow, a son of Mr. and Mrs. G. C.
Hartley, a daughter, a son of Mr. and
Mrs. G. Hartley, a son of Mr. and
Mrs. G. Hartley, a son of Mr. and
Mrs. G. Hartley.

GREENE - On August 12th at the
Royal Hospital, Sutton, a son of
John and Mrs. John Clayton, of
Harrow.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

PRESCOTT-KENT - On 23rd July at
the Royal Hospital, Sutton, the
Bride, the Honourable Mrs. Margaret
and the Groom, Mr. Michael Preesk.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

ROBERTS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a son William, a brother to
Oliver.

WILLIAMS - On August 12th at St Teres's
Hospital, Wimborne, to Jennifer and
David, a

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

BBC 1

6.00 *Ceefax* All. News, sport, weather, travel information.
6.30 *Breakfast Time*. Frank Bough and Sue Cook share the sofa to introduce news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and regional news on the quarter-hour; sport at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; moving papers delivered at 7.30 and 8.20; *Family Finance* feature (6.45-7.00) and *Cooking* with Glynn Christian (6.45-8.00).

8.30 *Hey Look...* That's Me! Chris Harris, that is, an eccentric entrepreneur who seeks out enterprising youngsters on this summer tour by bicycle.

8.35 *Jackieberry*. Five morning stories by Berlie Doherty and read by Nerys Hughes, each covering the same gang of children. *Jackieberry* (7.45) *The Wombles* (7.45) *Why Don't You?* (7.50) *School holiday hints* (7.10-10.10) *Closedown*.

8.55 *Cricket*. Over to Lord's for the fourth day of the Third Test between England and New Zealand.

8.55 *News*, weather with Richard Whitemore and Vivian Creager; 1.22 *Financial Report* and subtitled news headlines; 1.25 *Check-a-Block*. Fred Harris with word show for infants (7).

1.40 *Cricket* Third Test.

1.45 *Play School* (see BBC 2, 10.30am) 4.45 *Scrooby and Scraggy Do*, *Cartoon*. 5.05 *John Craven's Newsround*. 5.15 *The Red Head Gang* send out an SOS in this last chapter of the adventure for children (7).

5.40 *News*, weather.

6.00 *South East at Six*. *Doctor Who: The Visitation*. Bowers the terpique, unfriendly extra-terrestrials menacing a 17th century England, according to this story in four nightly parts with Peter Davison as the dimension-hopping Time Lord. Michael Robins guest as an actor who assists the Doctor and his companion (7).

6.50 *World of Wildlife* Day of the Zebra. Respected animal photographer Maurice Tibbles returned from Africa with this diary of survival, directed by John Sparks and following a day in the life of a family of zebra. Predators lions and hyenas are two of the biggest threats to the wobbly newly-born of the family.

7.20 *Matt Houston*. Hollywood actor Martin Landau guests in this episode as a criminal of international repute whose son seems to be following in his footsteps. Junior tries to shoot a senator but is stopped by the playboy private eye.

8.10 *Chinese Characters*. Impressions of everyday life behind the bamboo curtain, photographed clandestinely by Frenchman Antoine Fournier during successive visits to the city to introduce modern medicine into a superstitious, bigoted, illiterate community in the 1930s. Joanne Whysner plays a sort of local wise-doctor, and her greatest obstacle, while Dorothy McGuire, James Woods and Gary Lockwood also appear. Guy Green also directs Friday night's film. The Maus, though he's not entirely to blame here.

11.45 *News Headlines*, weather. 11.55 *Closedown*.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1053kHz/275m. Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m. Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92.95; BBC 1 132kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 94.9; World Service: MF 648kHz/483m.

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain*. Nick Owen and Anne Diamond introduce news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and regional news on the quarter-hour; sport at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; moving papers delivered at 7.30 and 8.20; *Family Finance* feature (6.45-7.00) and *Cooking* with Glynn Christian (6.45-8.00).

8.30 *Hey Look...* That's Me!

Chris Harris, that is, an eccentric entrepreneur who seeks out enterprising youngsters on this summer tour by bicycle.

8.35 *Jackieberry*. Five morning stories by Berlie Doherty and read by Nerys Hughes, each covering the same gang of children. *Jackieberry* (7.45) *The Wombles* (7.45) *Why Don't You?* (7.50) *School holiday hints* (7.10-10.10) *Closedown*.

8.55 *Cricket*. Over to Lord's for the fourth day of the Third Test between England and New Zealand.

8.55 *News*, weather with Richard Whitemore and Vivian Creager; 1.22 *Financial Report* and subtitled news headlines; 1.25 *Check-a-Block*. Fred Harris with word show for infants (7).

1.40 *Cricket* Third Test.

1.45 *Play School* (see BBC 2, 10.30am) 4.45 *Scrooby and Scraggy Do*, *Cartoon*. 5.05 *John Craven's Newsround*. 5.15 *The Red Head Gang* send out an SOS in this last chapter of the adventure for children (7).

5.40 *News*, weather.

6.00 *South East at Six*. *Doctor Who: The Visitation*. Bowers the terpique, unfriendly extra-terrestrials menacing a 17th century England, according to this story in four nightly parts with Peter Davison as the dimension-hopping Time Lord. Michael Robins guest as an actor who assists the Doctor and his companion (7).

6.50 *World of Wildlife* Day of the Zebra. Respected animal photographer Maurice Tibbles returned from Africa with this diary of survival, directed by John Sparks and following a day in the life of a family of zebra. Predators lions and hyenas are two of the biggest threats to the wobbly newly-born of the family.

7.20 *Matt Houston*. Hollywood actor Martin Landau guests in this episode as a criminal of international repute whose son seems to be following in his footsteps. Junior tries to shoot a senator but is stopped by the playboy private eye.

8.10 *Chinese Characters*. Impressions of everyday life behind the bamboo curtain, photographed clandestinely by Frenchman Antoine Fournier during successive visits to the city to introduce modern medicine into a superstitious, bigoted, illiterate community in the 1930s. Joanne Whysner plays a sort of local wise-doctor, and her greatest obstacle, while Dorothy McGuire, James Woods and Gary Lockwood also appear. Guy Green also directs Friday night's film. The Maus, though he's not entirely to blame here.

11.45 *News Headlines*, weather. 11.55 *Closedown*.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1053kHz/275m. Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m. Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92.95; BBC 1 132kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 94.9; World Service: MF 648kHz/483m.

8.25 *Thames News*, followed by *Sesame Street*. 10.25 *Science International*. 10.35 *Friends of My Friends*. 11.00 *Little House on the Prairie*. 11.50 *Cartoon Time*.

12.00 *Let's Tell You a Story*, 12.30 *The Pretend*.

12.15 *Play School*: Sophie and Jack as on BBC 1, 2.00 10.35 *Closedown*.

1.00 *News*, 1.30 *Thames News*. 1.30 *The Chatsbox*.

1.30 *File: Nowhere to Hide* (1977). US Marshall Lee Van Cleef must get his man-turned-suspect Tony Muzante to the witness box before the mob get to him.

1.35 *Cartoon Time*. 4.00 *We'll Tell You a Story*. Julie McKenzie tells the story of *Tubby the Tramp*. 4.15 *Victor and Marie*. 4.20 *The New Romantic Four*. 4.45 *A Minister's Big Night*. Musical drama by the pupils of Hatton School, Derbyshire, highlights a conflict of personal and communal interests in a close-knit village.

5.15 *PG's Paul Squire*, Comedy. 5.45 *News*, 6.00 *Thames News*.

6.25 *What's Worth*, Sally Hawkins replies to consumers.

6.35 *Crossroads*. Terry turns to Kath for a favour.

7.00 *The Kynship Factor*. Four more for the mind and body challenge.

7.30 *Coronation Street*. Having applied the seal of approval to local youth club closures, Ken Barlow demands anonymity.

8.00 *It's Your Move*. Having won a prize at the Montreux Festival, the silent comedy by and with Eric Sykes enjoys a return. Sykes and Tommy Cooper play calamitous removal men hired by unwitting newly-weds. Richard Briers, Bernard Cribbins, Jimmy Edwards, Irene Handl, Brian Murphy, Andrew Scott, Bob Todd and Sylvia Syms helped make *Silence* (save for the occasional grunt, squeak and groan) golden (7).

8.30 *World in Action: A Widow's Story*. Moving follow-up to the fate of a family whose men fought for the Falklands (see *Choice*).

9.00 *One Man and His Dog*. Welsh host of the sheepdog trials, Jack 'Oly' Wragge returns from Spain, where he runs a pub, eager to open a bodega in Soho. But others set old scores (7).

10.00 *News at Ten*. Followed by *Thames News Headlines*.

10.30 *Looka Familiar*. Showbiz nostalgia evoked by smashing 500 clips and scratchy 78s. Ian Carmichael, Leslie Caron and Mike Yarwood are guests of Dennis Norden.

11.00 *File: The Long Day's Dying* (1958). British mid-war piece has three British parts dying frenetically, separated from their unit behind enemy lines. Notable appearance by Terence Bay. He co-stars with David Hemmings, Alan Dobie and Tony Beckley under Peter Collinson's direction.

12.40 *Night Thoughts*. Nightly meditations by Dr Una Kroll.

1.00 *Two aspects of war*, unfortunately overlapping each other tonight. *THE ZIMBABWE TAPE* (Radio 4, 8.00pm), David Cawte's drama documentary, is set amid the war over Rhodesia/Zimbabwe between 1978 and 1980. It concerns the role of propaganda and the refraction of truth. Peter Jeffrey plays a white farmer captured by Robert Mugabe's guerrillas and forced to record their armed struggle, to counteract his previous propaganda broadcasts. Interestingly, most of the sound inserts in the play were actually taped by the author during his experiences of villagers and 'freedom fighters'. The National Theatre's John Matushka plays the guerrilla Commander Victory, while Nigel Graham speaks the narration.

1.15 *In A WIDOW'S STORY* (TV, 8.30pm), *World in Action* follows up the cruel fate of housewife and mother Elaine Evans, whom we last met when her Royal Marine husband Ken had sailed off to war in the South Atlantic. "Like a bad penny, he'll probably turn up again", his worried wife reassured herself. But just four days after her prediction was screened, Ken Evans was killed, in an Argentinian air raid.

1.30 *BENIDI BENIDI BENIDI* (BBC 2, 7.45pm) is a delightful, diverting and deliciously sceptical QED repeat on the 'science' of bending spoons by mind over matter. Ten years ago, Yuri Geller reduced a mountain of cutlery to scrap metal and suddenly awakened apparently dormant powers in himself and youngsters all over the world.

Cynics, of course, excuse it all as trickery and sleight of hand, just because the powers seem to desert spoon-benders as soon as a film camera or scientist come too near.

2.00 *CHOICE* (BBC 2, 8.30pm), *World in Action* follows up the cruel fate of housewife and mother Elaine Evans, whom we last met when her Royal Marine husband Ken had sailed off to war in the South Atlantic. "Like a bad penny, he'll probably turn up again", his worried wife reassured herself. But just four days after her prediction was screened, Ken Evans was killed, in an Argentinian air raid.

2.15

2.30 *Stravinsky: Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra. On records.

2.45

2.55 *Elgar and Mahler* (song recital by Anne Collins (cont.) with Paul O'Neill, piano). Includes *Elgar's Lieder*, Op 18 and Mahler's *Frühlingserwachen*.

3.15

3.30 *BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: Mozart Symphony No 41* (John Neschling, conductor). Includes *Concerto for Two Pianos* and *Concerto for Flute and Harp*.

3.45

3.55 *Stravinsky: Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra. On records.

4.15

4.30 *Stravinsky: Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra. On records.

4.45

4.55 *Stravinsky: Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra. On records.

5.00

5.15 *Stravinsky: Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra. On records.

5.15

5.30 *Stravinsky: Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra. On records.

5.30

5.45 *Stravinsky: Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra. On records.

5.45

5.55 *Stravinsky: Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra. On records.

5.55

6.00 *Stravinsky: Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra. On records.

6.00

6.15 *Stravinsky: Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra. On records.

6.15

6.30 *Stravinsky: Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra. On records.

6.30

6.45 *Stravinsky: Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra. On records.

6.45

6.55 *Stravinsky: Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra. On records.

6.55

7.00 *Stravinsky: Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra. On records.

7.00

7.15 *Stravinsky: Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra. On records.

7.15

7.30 *Stravinsky: Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra. On records.

7.30

7.45 *Stravinsky: Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra*, Violin Concerto (Paul O'Neill, violin) is selected and Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra. On records.

7.45

7.55 *Strav*

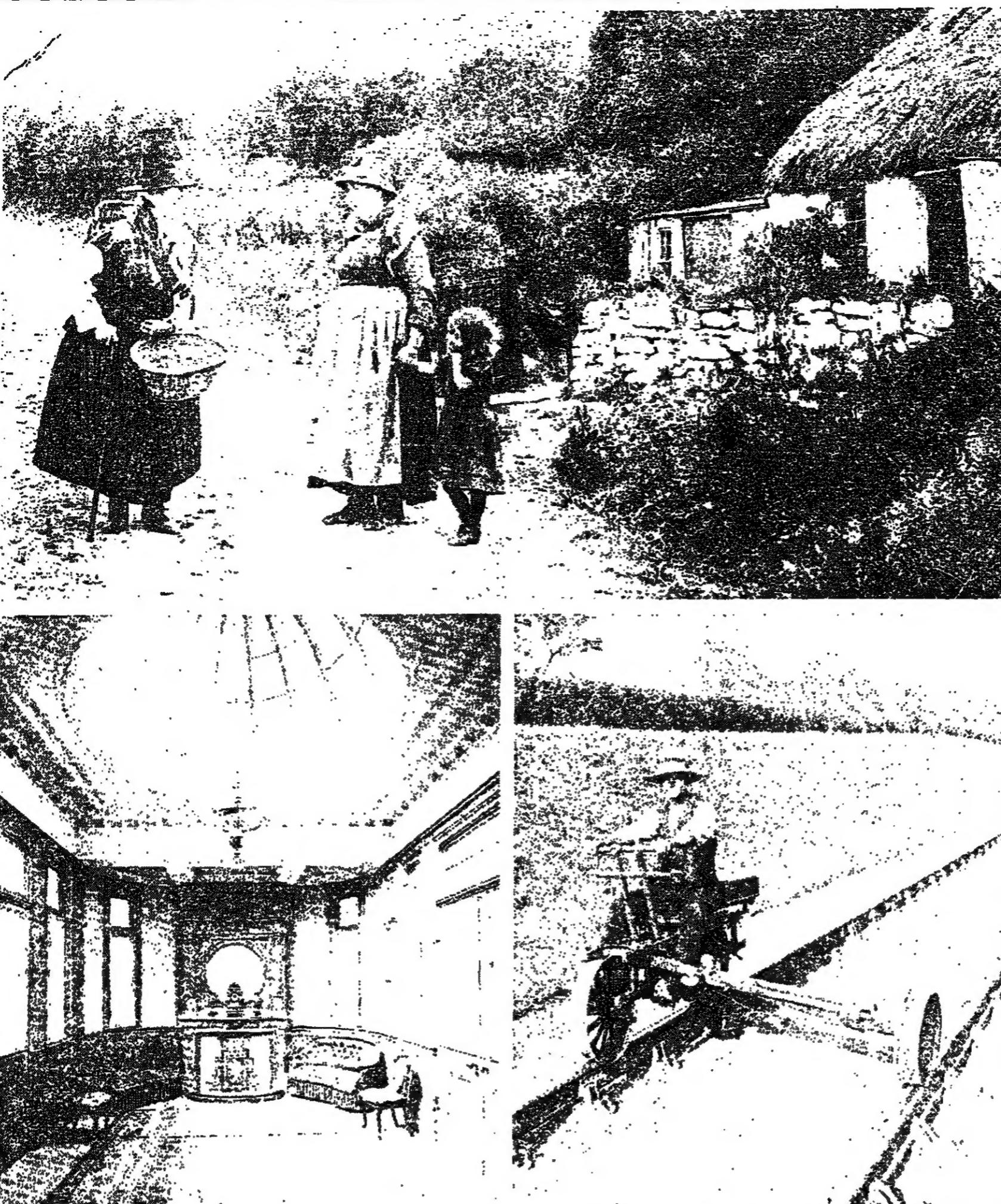
Looking back with the Great Western

By Kenneth Gosling

When the photographers of the Great Western Railway went out with their plate cameras at the turn of the century they brought back not only pictures of trains, stations and newly-appointed station-masters but a unique record of life in town and country.

Their glass negatives gathered dust in hundreds of boxes stored at Paddington station, west London. Little of their work appeared on seaside posters or as views in railway carriages.

Now Mr Alan Brock, a photographic consultant, has begun cataloguing and processing a quarter of a million negatives received from storage as part of a joint



Mr. Brock: Cataloguing the past.

venture by British Rail and the Oxford Publishing Company.

Mr. Brock, aged 52, had twice been made redundant when he heard of the collection. His task could last many years and it is bound to add immeasurably to pictorial knowledge of British life between the late 1880s and the 1940s.

The pictures include many that are not identified because photographers did not list them.

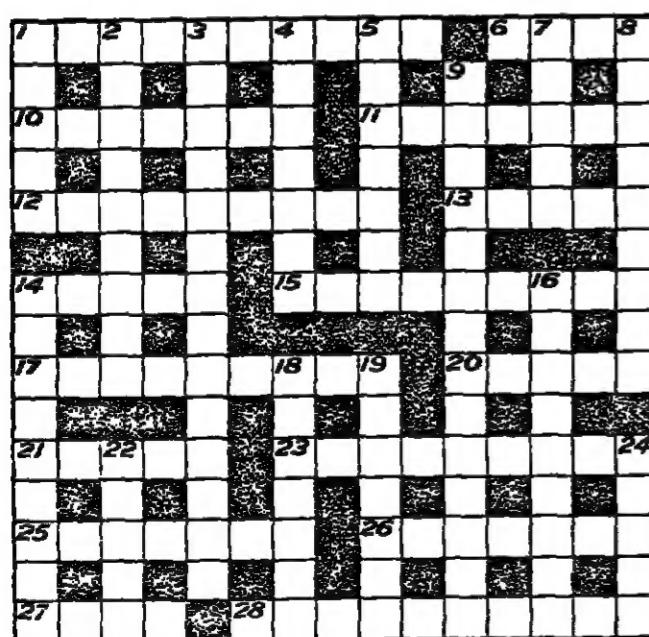
The ladies having a chat look Welsh but Mr. Brock cannot be certain: the railway ganger on his self-propelled trolley is certainly vintage 1900s and there is no dispute that the magnificently decorated and furnished apartment was once Queen Victoria's official station waiting room at Windsor.

Mr. Brock has already produced subject lists of many categories in the collection. From one ledger alone he produced 10,000 items.

His lists are available to anyone who cares to send him a stamped self-addressed envelope to 302 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, Dorset.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16.208



Today's events

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings by Dennis Knight and Constance Stubbs, The Haideleigh Gallery (Odds & Ends Scullery), 131 High Street, Haideleigh, Essex; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 3 to 5, closed Wed afternoon (until Sept 3).

Local Look: Countryside exhibition, Brook, Isle of Wight; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 6.30, Sun 2.30 to 6 (until Aug 31).

Through Children's Eyes Arts Council exhibition, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4 (until Sept 11).

Last chance to see

Works by Susan Horsfield and Herbert Morel, Halesworth Galleries, Sheep Lane, Halesworth, Suffolk; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 3 to 6 (ends Friday).

Talks, lectures

Kens and Uganda, by Mike Knowles, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 10.30.

Music

Organ recital by Rowland Catterill, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05. Douglas Town Band, Sea Terminal, Douglas, Isle of Man, 8.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are £100,000; 3KA 918633 (the winner comes from Norfolk); £20,000; 10KA 743934 (Merseyside); £5,000; 222N 322904 (London borough of Haringey).

14 A possible misfit, she has an irrational obsession (9).

16 There may lie no hope, perhaps for a man of taste (9).

18 Remain too long on strike, Guy (7).

19 Hair that shoots up under shock treatment (7).

22 Stick up no bill (5).

24 Used for weaving travellers' tales? (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,207 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 8

The Times/Halifax house price index

Monthly index average of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

Index	Average price (£)	% change	over the preceding
	1 year	6 months	3 months
1977 December	100.0	14.757	10.7
1978 December	121.1	17.668	21.2
1979 December	151.0	22.231	9.5
1980 December	155.0	10.103	12
1981 January	167.7	24.752	8.9
April	170.5	25.164	2.4
July	167.9	24.179	2.5
October	152.1	23.523	-4
1982 January	163.1	24.072	-3.1
April	159.1	24.949	-1.6
July	159.1	24.949	-1.2
October	184.2	27.178	15.6
1983 January	182.0	26.858	4.3
March	185.0	27.300	12.0
May	191.5	27.113	1.1
June	190.5	26.108	2.0
July	193.3	26.525	3.9
October	199.6	26.012	4.5

Average regional prices of second-hand houses (not seasonally adjusted)

	Average price (£)	% change	over the preceding 3 months
North	21,347	12.4	12.0
York/Humber	24,077	12.4	9.7
North-west	24,077	12.4	10.6
West Midlands	20,085	12.5	6.4
East Anglia	27,514	7.6	7.3
South-west	29,818	4.5	1.2
Greater London	46,134	11.6	5.3
Wales	24,274	18.1	11.0
Scotland	20,300	1.9	1.2
Northern Ireland	22,011	-1.9	1.8

Average regional prices of second-hand houses (not seasonally adjusted)

July closing the Times/Halifax House Price Index

July closing the